



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Tuesday
5 June 1990

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Nigeria To Provide Debt Relief for Liberia

*AB0306135690 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 31 May 90*

[Text] The operations of the Nigerian Trust Fund at the African Development Bank, ADB, are to be reviewed while the size of the fund is also to be increased. The minister of finance and economic planning, Chief Olu Falae, stated this at the annual general meeting of the ADB in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. He told the meeting that Nigeria, despite her economic problems, would continue to support poorer African nations through the African Fund. Chief Falae commended nonregional members of the bank for the contributions they have had made to the African Development Fund, ADF, through various replenishments. In his speech, the ADB president Mr. Babacar Ndiaye, said the bank's net income last year was \$129 million, almost double that of 1988. Meanwhile, Nigeria has offered to provide debt relief to Liberia on the \$30 million loan arrears to the African Development Bank. A publication on the ADB annual general meeting in Abidjan said a loan buy-back agreement to this effect was concluded in Monrovia last year. It is to relieve Liberia of its debt to the ADB which accounted for 83 percent of the bank's outstanding debts. The deal allows ADB to substitute three of its loans to Liberia with a relatively concessional one from the Nigeria Trust Fund, a soft-loan affiliate of the Bank's group. ADB vice president, Mr. [name indistinct], described the deal as a perfect example of African solidarity.

Kenyan Official Urges PTA to Honor Obligation

*EA0306162390 Nairobi KNA in English 0900 GMT
2 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 02 Jun (KNA)—The vice-president and minister for finance Prof. George Saitoti has urged member countries of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] Bank to honour their financial obligations to the institution to strengthen its financial base. Prof. Saitoti noted that some members had not met their financial obligations to the bank and had accumulated huge arrears, a thing he said was of great concern to all.

He pointed out that for any institution, especially a bank, to succeed, it must have adequate financial resources with which to carry out its operations. The vice-president was opening the sixth annual meeting of

the board of governors of the PTA bank at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre today.

Prof. Saitoti told the meeting that despite an increase in the rate of interest on delayed payments to the capital stock of the bank from three to six per cent per annum for the period January 1st to December 31st, 1989 and eight per cent thereafter, some member countries still have not made their due contributions. This he said had led to an accumulation of interest on arrears which he noted was reaching worrying levels and require urgent solving.

The vice-president explained that apart from denying the bank the necessary income with which to run its operations, delayed and/or non-payment of contributions harmed the institution's reputation in financial circles.

"I would therefore appeal to all member countries to rededicate themselves to the ideals that led to the formation of the bank and meet their financial obligations on time," he urged. He hailed the PTA bank as an institution that controlled the financial life blood of the region's economic arrangements and that priority should be given to ensuring the bank's success. [passage omitted]

New PTA Bank Chiefs Elected

*EA0306173290 Nairobi KNA in English 1654 GMT
2 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 2 Jun (KNA)—Kenya's minister for planning and national development, Dr. Zachary Onyonka, was today elected chairman of the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] bank board of governors during the current sixth annual board meeting at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre in Nairobi.

Dr. Onyonka took over from the outgoing chairman, Dr. Siteke G. Mwale, principal advisor to the Government of Zambia on regional, economic and technical co-operation. Dr. Mwale is a former Zambian minister of foreign affairs.

The meeting also elected Comoros as vice-chairman and Zambia as second vice-chairman, before discussing the agenda, which includes the annual report and audited accounts of the bank, contributions to the capital stock, current operations, lending rates, amendment of the bank's charter and appointment of external auditors. [passage omitted]

Chad**Envoy Says Libya Refuses Released Prisoners***AB3005120090 Paris AFP in French 1830 GMT
28 May 90*

[Text] Paris, 28 May (AFP)—Libya is refusing "by various forms of excuses" to receive the 10 Libyan convoy members released by the Chadians, Chadian Ambassador to Paris Ahmad Allam-mi stated today. Ndjamena had decided on 23 May to give back to Libya the 10 Libyans seized from a truck convoy at the "Chad-Sudan border" by the Chadian Army. This incident had raised a sharp controversy between the two countries, Tripoli claiming that they are civilians, while Ndjamena says they are soldiers.

The ambassador deplored Libya's attitude and said that this refusal reminds one of Tripoli's "rejection" of 50 Libyan prisoners released last September and handed over to the International Red Cross. "Chad's action should be seen as a goodwill gesture to promote peace and dialogue," Mr. Allam-mi added. "This refusal is therefore an indication that Libya intends to pursue its policy of aggression against Chad, which culminated on 26 May with the overflight by Libyan fighter planes on Chadian military positions in the Tibesti (northern Chad)."

"On the other hand," the ambassador added, "Libyan authorities are currently enlisting Chadian nationals in Libya by force and then sending them to the Sudanese province of Darfur, east of Chad, with materials in order to reconstitute the bases of the 'Islamic Legion' recently destroyed by the Chadian forces."

Rwanda**Envoys to France, Canada, USSR, FRG Dismissed***EA0106235090 Kigali Domestic Service in Kinyarwanda
1700 GMT 1 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] Militant Juvenal Habyarimana, the president of the Republic, today chaired the government council at the 5 July Hotel in Kigali. [passage omitted] The government council was also informed that the Rwandan ambassador to Canada in Ottawa; the ambassador to France in Paris; the ambassador to West Germany in Bonn; and the ambassador to the USSR in Moscow have all been dismissed. [passage omitted]

Zaire**Student Arrested in Connection With Campus Events***AB0306094490 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1535 GMT
1 Jun 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 May (AZAP)—A religious brother and native of Bandundu Region named Gigesira, who has been a student for two years at the faculty of law,

University of Lubumbashi, was arrested in Lubumbashi yesterday by security forces and placed behind bars.

The student of religion is the author of a letter addressed to the consul general of Belgium in Lubumbashi in which he asked the Belgian authorities for political asylum. He recounted in this letter that he was personally implicated in all recent strike actions in some enterprises there and in the recent incidents at the Lubumbashi University campus.

In a bid to escape current investigations, Brother Gigesira had taken refuge at the residence of a lawyer at the Lubumbashi Bar. This is where he was arrested by security forces, and then he confessed. He even stated, in front of the regional governor and the archbishop of Lubumbashi, that agitation in all its forms was his vocation on earth [passage indistinct].

Still concerning the situation in Lubumbashi, it has been learned that 23 lecturers, who signed a recent letter in connection with the events at the University of Lubumbashi, have reportedly refused to testify before the parliamentary commission of inquiry which arrived yesterday in the capital of Shaba Region. They gave no reasons for their refusal.

Commission of Inquiry Meets*EA0306145490 Lubumbashi Domestic Service
in French 1630 GMT 2 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] Here is a press statement: on Thursday, 31 May 1990 and then Friday, 1 June, national and international opinion received information from the local and national press on a story whose source was a report from AZAP, which said that lecturers from Lubumbashi University, signatories of a letter addressed to the governor of Shaba Region on 14 May concerning the recent events which affected the institution, had refused to meet the commission of inquiry of the Legislative Council which arrived in Lubumbashi on 30 May. The people concerned and the members of the commission have formally denied this report.

In fact, while the false wide-ranging report was being spread, for reasons easy to guess, the signatories of the said letter and the people's commissioners who are members of the commission (?met) as initially planned at the latter group's request, the first meeting [words indistinct] of the University of Lubumbashi, this Friday 1 June 0900-1800.

Done in Lubumbashi 1 June 1990. [passage omitted]

Weekly Claims 23 Killed*AB0306114090 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT
3 Jun 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, June 3 (AFP)—Zairian investigators believe up to 23 students may have been killed by security forces at Lubumbashi university last month, a Zairian weekly reported Sunday, openly challenging the government's version for the first time. LA SEMAINE, in a long report on the incidents, said the exact number of dead had

not yet been determined. However, citing "generally well-informed sources" the magazine said "a provisional official report has put forward the figure of 23 dead." LA SEMAINE, said it had been established that students were killed with bayonets or knives". It said an "expeditionary force intervened on Lubumbashi campus during the night of Friday May 11 to Saturday May 12".

The intervention was not a law-enforcement operation nor a case of overzealous policing but was a premeditated and concerted action," the report said. According to LA SEMAINE, members of the paramilitary Shaba provincial Civil Guard "burst into the students' rooms at about midnight". At that time "there were neither clashes, nor demonstrations on the campus. The magazine said the intervention was ordered in reprisal for an assault by unidentified students on the daughter of General Baramoto, a senior officer in the Shaba Civil Guard.

This version was given last Monday by Shaba Governor Koyagbola Ngbase te Gerengbo who said the assault on the girl had triggered the incidents. However Mr. Koyagbola denied foreign media reports that up to 150 students who had demonstrated for more democracy had been massacred by presidential guards sent in from Kinshasa. He reiterated the government versions that the clashes were "between rival students and different tribes" and had resulted in "one dead and 13 injured". LA SEMAINE said the Zairean authorities "are trying to defend themselves. But they are doing it so clumsily that they convince no-one."

The new daily newspaper UMOJA, which claims to be independent, said the version given by the Shaba governor "leaves too many questions unanswered and has convinced nobody." UMOJA said the Lubumbashi incidents had turned into a "serious breach of human rights".

Meanwhile, 12 People's Commissioners are in Shaba to collect "evidence and testimony from witness" about the incidents. The Zairean Government on Friday deplored what it called "media hype about the Lubumbashi University incidents".

Mobutu Receives Shaba Delegation on Lubumbashi

*AB0306180790 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1530 GMT
1 Jun 90*

[Text] Gbadolite, 31 May (AZAP)—Eight leading citizens of Shaba, led by the president of the Kyola Regional Assembly, were received today, Thursday, by the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, whom they invited to visit the capital of the copper-mining region to observe first hand, the calmness and serenity there, despite the media disinformation campaign abroad about the recent events at the Lubumbashi University campus.

The leading citizens, recognized spokesmen of the population of Shaba, said the incidents, like those at other universities and institutions of higher learning in the country, have been deliberately blown out of proportion

abroad with the intention of slurring the country's good reputation. The head of state readily accepted the invitation of the eminent citizens of Shaba but will not go there until after the investigations of these incidents by the Regional Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The delegation included, apart from the president of the regional assembly, Citizens Muteba, Kalala, and some former members of the Central Committee of the erstwhile party-state, Massangu a Mwanza Kyabuta, Kisula Ngoie, (Jamwange), Nyembo Shabani and Mulongo.

President's Office Political Advisor Appointed

*AB0306222090 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1630 GMT
1 Jun 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Jun (AZAP)—Ngalula Pandanjila has just been appointed political adviser at the Presidency of the Republic in an ordinance signed by President Mobutu Sese Seko and published today. This was announced by LA VOIX DU ZAIRE in its news flash at 1700 hours.

Higher Education Personnel Continue Strike

*AB0206180690 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0955 GMT
31 May 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 May (AZAP)—The strike by ESURS, Higher Education Academic and Scientific Personnel, which began on 4 May, will continue until all demands are satisfied. The demands were contained in the document drawn up by the national commission that met from 28 to 30 January 1990 at the Kindanguiste Center in Kinshasa and handed over to the president of the Republic.

According to a press release signed by the members of the coordination committee set up by the strikers, all the meetings and negotiations conducted by their delegation did not yield any satisfactory results to the legitimate demands of the ESURS. The strikers said they were nonetheless open to dialogue with the state, because, they said, they were both parents and teachers and feel very much concerned about that schools be resumed and they do not want to make any decision that could be detrimental to the students, who are the future cadres of the nation.

Former Foreign Minister Founds Party

*AB0406180390 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 3 Jun 90*

[Text] Former Zairian Foreign Minister Nguz A Karl-I-Bond has just decided to found a new political party in Zaire, namely the Party of Independent Republicans. It may be recalled that Nguz A Karl-I-Bond, who defected to the opposition in his country on many occasions before finally returning to President Mobutu Sese Seko's party, held many positions of responsibility within the ruling organs of the country. In a press release, the former Zairian foreign minister stated that he was determined to use freedom as a factor for development in his country.

Djibouti**Somali Plane Hijack Reportedly 'Resolved'***AB0106133590 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 31 May 90*

[Excerpts] The issue of the Somali plane hijacked to Djibouti has been resolved. The 47 people on board the plane left today for Somalia. Dr. Hussein Sheikh Abdirahman, the defense minister of Somalia, accompanied by Mr. Abdi Kadir Du'Aleh Wa'Ays, the secretary general of the Djibouti Interior Ministry, visited the passengers. [passage omitted]

The Antonov-26 plane of the Somali Government flew to Mogadishu this morning after being at Djibouti airport for 48 hours. The plane was flown by a pilot and a technician who arrived yesterday with the Somali minister of defense. The plane, its passengers, and its crew were seen off by Abdi Kadir Du'Aleh Wa'Ays.

Somali Prime Minister Thanks Nation*EA0106114590 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 31 May 90*

[Text] Mr. Barkat Gurad Hamadu, the prime minister and acting chairman of the Government Council, has received the defense minister of Somalia, who brought him a message from Ali Samatur, the prime minister of Somalia.

The minister thanked the Republic of Djibouti for its humane and brotherly hospitality to the people on board the Antonov-26 Somali military aircraft. Bilateral relations and the stability of Djibouti and Somalia were among the issues discussed by the two officials.

UNHCR Asked To Resettle Hijackers*EA0206092890 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 1 June 90*

[Text] The government of the Republic of Djibouti has officially asked the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] to resettle the two Somali officers who hijacked the Antonov-26 Somali military plane to Djibouti recently. The UNHCR representative to Djibouti disclosed that his organization is making efforts to resettle them in a country far from their own, where they can find sanctuary.

Trade Cooperation Agreement Signed With USSR*EA3106190990 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 30 May 90*

[Text] This morning, the republic of Djibouti and the Soviet Government signed a trade cooperation agreement. Musa Buraleh Robleh, the minister of commerce, transport, and tourism, and an official from the Soviet Government signed the agreement. The two sides said that the trade agreement demonstrated the goodwill on the part of the countries to strengthen their cooperation on the basis of the principles of peace, equality, and full confidence.

Kenya**Moi Holds Talks With Argentina's Menem***EA3105190890 Nairobi KNA in English 0835 GMT
31 May 90*

[Text] Nairobi, 31 May (KNA)—His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House Nairobi held bilateral talks with President Carlos Saul Menem of Argentina. President Menem had made a stop-over in Kenya while on his way to Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia to attend a summit of fifteen leaders of developing nations.

Present were: the minister for foreign affairs and international co-operation, Mr. Ndolo Ayah, the minister for commerce, Arthur Magugu, the permanent secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, Mr. Bethuekiplagat, and the chief of protocol, Mr. Njuguna Mahugu.

President Speaks Against Multiparty System*EA3106225190 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili
0942 GMT 30 May 90*

[Live relay of speech by President Daniel arap Moi at Kisumu Stadium, western Kenya; passages within quotation marks in English]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, we are here today for political reasons [applause]. It is no ordinary meeting but a political meeting, and in politics I am not very new. I started years ago, before these people were born. [applause]

We fought so that we could lead ourselves the African way, and there are so many who have not yet understood their African identity. They live the Western way of life. They think that a woman who lives in Alego [constituency in western Kenya] can be likened to those who have already been in the West to learn such business and they are the ones conveying a message which even a woman from Alego does not know. The African knows himself, and the one who knows Africans is their fellow African [applause]. That is why even lawyers do not know the difficulties I meet every day, which are the problems facing the African everywhere, because of court business and other things. This lawyer is busy with his Western affairs. The woman minds her farm while the lawyer follows the Western affairs, such as the Indian Act, the British law, etc., and they do not know the African way of life. I hope the young lawyers will "come down from upstairs" and live with the people to know how the people live. You have a lawyer here in Kisumu who is called Ombicha. "He is a young fellow; I hope he will try to come down. He is a good fellow and I hope he will teach other young lawyers" how to live. [passage omitted]

Many talk of a multiparty system. Mr. Okwanyo knows what I mean because of what happened. If the same thing happens now, it would be much worse, because it would now be a question of rifles, and not clubs any more. [passage omitted]

Let us talk about clergymen. What surprises me is that religious people who should love a peaceful country much more have been in the forefront of destructive activities. I have been thinking that they rectify ordinary matters. We do not reject "criticism." Rectification is normal in democracy, but exaggerations are just too painful. Going to the extent of disclosing things to foreigners, to the BBC, "to convey false message"—is it not treason against one's country? Saying a number of people have died when there was no dead person—and you are a clergyman? Why tell a lie? [passage omitted]

I as a Christian do not believe that politics and religion are the same thing. I believe that a "clergyman" should conduct political rallies outside the church, and inside the church he should preach the word of God only. [applause] Here is the platform for politics, for whoever wants politics. If one wants the word of God, he goes to God's church to listen to the word of God and feed his soul. As I see it dear brothers and sisters, this is how tribalism starts. Those who preach a multiparty system are the people who want tribalism. [passage omitted]

I have said that "for now we must be united, and to be united we must have only one party." [applause] "A multiparty system will only come in time. Whether 20 years, 30 years, or 40 years, it will come when our society is cohesive [applause] and public opinion develops, so that it can be regarded as public opinion, but as of now, tribal feelings"... [changes thought] Even what was being said by the clergymen shows tribalism. [passage omitted]

You, the Luo community, I want to tell you one thing. I know you much better than you know yourselves. If you want "Luo people, particularly younger generations—and I am telling you this not because of politics," I am saying this for your own benefit—now and in years to come, do not jump at any new thing. This is your main mistake. You are always the first ones to try new things instead of first examining whether it is dangerous or not. "Think twice before you (?leap)." I wish to repeat this for your own benefit and for your children's benefit. If you continue with the same trends, you are bearing children in vain. I am speaking as an elder. I am not a young fellow. Others think that tomorrow there will be another president, but I will even be president for more than 10 years. [applause] However, I want you to think very seriously about the lives of these small children.

I have been trying to explain to "the educated ones." It seems 50 percent of them understand life. Others have not yet understood. What I have just told you, you can discuss indoors or elsewhere. Take that advice, do not jump at anything before thinking twice, and I hope that even if you ask people like (Amos) or the Luo elders, they will enlighten you on this.

You are good people, good people. That is all. I want you to take this; "that is my advice to you." [applause] If you take my "advice," my teachings, you will live well. You have been blessed to have been given education. You have many educated people with seven degrees, five degrees, six degrees, a lot of them, but this does not save you from harm. If you want to safeguard the educated ones and those being educated, as well as the future generations, think carefully about things before jumping at them. [applause]

Why do you not ask yourselves why others do not jump at such things? Why are you the first ones to do that? This is my advice to you. I thank you, because you are Nyayo [footsteps philosophy] people. I thank you because of your leaders who are present here and Nyanza leaders from Kisii.

Take for instance the Kisii people. They do not rush to jump at things. They do not do that, even if there is plenty of money. They don't. Others say: If you want to hook a Luo, only 5,000 shillings are enough. I have seen a lot of things, and I do not want...[changes thought] Kenya is an island of peace. I want it to remain that way for the benefit of these small children. [applause] [passage omitted]

We will continue in the same way, and the party will take "its own time" to effect changes in the party, rather than being told to do it this way or that way. We are not children to be given commands. I am happy the old Odinga did not say anything. He is not the rushing type, because he is a politician who knows that this is a misleading trend. [passage omitted]

Speaks on 'Meetings of Subversion'

EA0206200090 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili
0947 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi on occasion of Modaraka Day in Nairobi—live; passages within quotation marks in English]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] I, as Moi, have never sought praise. People say Moi is the one being praised. I have not asked the schoolchildren to sing for me so that I feel good. I have never asked for that, but I cannot stop children from singing patriotic songs. Even if they sing "patriotic songs without Moi's name, I do not care." However, thinking that I want to build up my name so that my name is mentioned in these songs. [sentence as heard]

I said in 1981 that I did not want to be called Mtukufu [exalted] because this applies to God. Look for another appellation that can be used instead. [applause] These government officials have not given me an answer to this task of rendering "the term excellency, your excellency" into "something else." I am satisfied if they just call me Moi. "Please, I am satisfied (?totally)." If you say President Moi, that is enough. My job is to serve the citizens, so those who say one thing or another, if it comes to be

known...[changes thought] Luckily enough, I am not a coward. Luckily [applause] I will not allow these children to be victimized.

It must be known that the law allows for one party. Those who hold night meetings will find themselves somewhere soon, for they think that meetings of "subversion," are not aimed at "subversion." For this, I have mandated [Moi laughs] that playing with peoples' lives is unacceptable, and I will not here...[changes thought] When I took the oath, I took it to protect Kenyans. I did not take it with a second person so that I could consult him on what to do. [applause] One day, another will come in, and it will be up to him to lead the way, but as for me, I do not want to hurt anybody. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Notes 'Cordial' Soviet Relations

EA2605152590 Nairobi KNA in English 1350 GMT
25 May 90

[Text] Nairobi 25 May—The minister for foreign affairs and international co-operation, Mr Wilson Ndolo Ayah, today thanked the Soviet Government for its past contribution towards the struggle for political freedom in Africa. Mr Ayah particularly pointed out that the Soviet Government was involved in the struggle for independence in Namibia. The minister expressed his gratitude when he held talks in his office in Nairobi with the Soviet Ambassador to Kenya Mr Vladimir Kitayev.

The ambassador has called on Mr Ayah to present a written message for President Moi from the Soviet president, Mikhail Gorbachev, on the occasion of today's celebrations marking 27 years of the existence of the Organization of African Unity, OAU.

The minister asked the Soviet Government to render continued support in eliminating apartheid rule in South Africa. Mr Ayah said Kenya fully supported the need for intensified economic sanctions against the racist government of South Africa.

The minister informed the envoy that the priorities of the Kenya Government were to boost the national economy in an atmosphere of peace and national unity. Speaking about the effects of colonialism, Mr Ayah said the colonial tactic of divide and rule has fragmented the Kenyan society. He added that Kenyans could not accept a multi-party system of government at the moment, adding that the few advocates of multi-parties were thinking in terms of ideologies.

The minister pointed out that the wish of the Kenyans was to have a better economy and facilities like schools, hospitals, roads and other social amenities, but not ideologies. Mr Ayah appealed for more economic assistance from the Soviet Government. He also asked the Soviet Government to help in promoting peace and unity in Africa. Mr Ayah noted the relations between Kenya and the Soviet Union were cordial.

In his remarks, the ambassador said the Soviet Government was willing to assist various African countries to build strong economies. Mr Kitayev also noted that his government recognized the importance of the OAU, and especially the concern shown by the body on the issues of global peace and a new economic order.

On South Africa, the envoy said that his government would continue to support the African National Congress—ANC—and other anti-apartheid groups.

Mr Kitayev said that his government believed that Africa was in a position to resolve internal conflicts without outside interference. He said that the Soviet Union Government was also opposed to interfering with the internal affairs of other countries.

* Corruption Said To Halt Swedish Water Project

34000641 London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English
13 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] Nairobi. Corruption has stalled work on a major water project in eastern Kenya funded by the Swedish aid agency, Sida. Auditors have been brought in to investigate the loss of 'several million shillings' and funding for the buying of new equipment has been suspended.

A Swedish embassy spokesman, Carl Bertil Lostelius, confirmed reports from Stockholm that the Embu water project is at the center of a scandal. "We expect the report of the auditors at the end of this month," he said.

Johan Holmberg, director of the East African regional secretariat of Sida, says that those under suspicion of appropriating Swedish aid money are all Kenyans. They include a number of officials working for the Kenyan ministry of water development.

Holmberg stresses that there is no dispute between the Swedish aid workers and the Kenya government: "There is a complete meeting of minds between us. We agreed in consultation with the water ministry to suspend payments to the Embu project."

Swedish bilateral aid to Kenya is running at an annual rate of 140m kroner (\$22m). The improvement of rural water supplies features prominently in the programme and Embu is seen as a key pilot scheme.

There have been attempts in Kenya to put the blame for the alleged embezzlement on Swedish aid staff. "There is no suggestion of this," says Holmberg. But the affair has been clouded by accusations from Dag Nilsson, a former Sida contract employee, that officials of the Swedish aid agency in Nairobi had 'diverted' some KSh30m (\$1.3m) meant for a Kenya institute to train water engineers. Nilsson was deputy director of the institute until last October.

Sida officials here retort that Nilsson was 'old fashioned' and only cared about technical problems of drilling for

water. Current thinking is to involve sociologists and anthropologists, cooperating with local communities.

With the audit results due soon, a new allegation is being directed at Sida—that it is inciting other Nordic countries to cut off aid to Kenya. It is alleged that as a result the Norwegians decided to leave the Kenya government out of the Karatina urban water project and recruited a local private consultancy to implement the scheme.

Somalia

President Siad Departs for Yemen, Iraq

EA2605171790 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 25 May 90

[Excerpt] Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre, Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, and his high-level delegation left this afternoon at 1750 for Iraq, where he will attend the extraordinary meeting of the heads of states of Arab countries, which will start on 28 May in Baghdad, Iraq.

The president's delegation includes: Comrade Salah Mohamed Ali, foreign affairs bureau chairman of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Central Committee; Comrade Ahmed Jama Abdulle Jangali, SDR foreign minister; Comrade Farah Dahir Afay, minister of information, national guidance, and tourism; Comrade Abdullahi Mohamed Mireh, minister of education and culture; Comrade Mohamed Said Hirsi Morgan, minister of public works and housing; Comrade Bashir Farah Kahiye, minister of industry and commerce; Comrade Brigadier General Abdirahman Abdi Hussein, commander of the Somali police force; and other officials.

Comrade Siad, in an interview a few minutes before his departure at the VIP lounge of the Mogadishu Airport, told journalists that the agenda of the meeting included the Palestinian issue, the influx of Soviet Jews from the USSR to the occupied Arab territories, and the threats of some Western countries and Israel against Iraq. He added that before his visit to Iraq, he would visit Sanaa, the Yemeni Republic, where he would attend celebrations marking the union of the two Yemens.

He called upon the Somali people to turn to real work and to labor for increased production, for tightened security, and for strengthening Somali unity. He pointed out that idleness and lies result in failure both in this world and in the hereafter. He said it is therefore necessary to avoid anything that is not in the interests of the nation and the people. This is the way to achieve the general aspirations of the Somali people, the president said. [passage omitted]

SNM Names New Central Committee Officials

EA0106135990 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The first ordinary session of the Somali National Movement [SNM] Central Committee resolved the structural organization of the six lower committees of the Central Committee. They are as follows:

1. the political committee;
2. the liberation forces and security committee;
3. the constitution and religious affairs committee;
4. the internal affairs and mobilization committee;
5. the finance committee; and
6. the social affairs committee.

The session clarified the requirements and obligations of the lower committees. Listeners, you can hear about them in detail in future Hogogal [Information] programs.

The session elected full members of the six lower committees of the Central Committee. They are as follows:

The Political Committee: 1. Yusuf Ali Sheikh Madar; 2. Ahmed Isma'il Abdi Dukhsi; 3. Yusuf Abdullahi Ali; 4. Rashid Sheikh Abdullahi Ahmed; 5. Mohamed Ma'alim Yunis; 6. Mahdi Abdi Amareh; 7. Mohamoud Abdi Ali Baydh; 8. Adan Abdi Hussein; 9. Isma'il Mohamoud Hure; and 10. Usman Abdullahi Jama.

The Constitution and Religious Affairs Committee: 1. Abdi Wahab Hersi Robleh; 2. Ahmed Guhad Wa'ays; 3. Mohamed Jama Haji Adan; 4. Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed; and 5. (Adan Jama Sa'ar).

The Liberation Forces and Security Committee: 1. Abdirahman Osman Alim; 2. Haybeh Ahmed [last name indistinct]; 3. Omar Abdullahi Egal; 4. Sa'id Jama Robleh; 5. Osman Jama Ali; 6. Mohamed Hasi Ilmi; 7. Osman qasim Ubah; 8. Jama Hasan Robleh; 9. Yusuf Jama Buralah; 10. Mohamed Kosar.

The Finance Committee: 1. Mohamed Ateyeh Farid; 2. Osman Yusuf Abdullahi; 3. Osman Adan Dool; 4. Nodi Hasan Ahmed; 5. Yasin Ahmed Haji Nur; 6. Abdi Osman Abdulleh; 7. Dahir Warsame Yusuf; and 8. Mohamed Abdullahi Artiyeh.

The Internal Affairs and Mobilization Committee: 1. (Ahmed Manene Wabari); 2. Yusuf Farah Sharmarke; 3. Mohamed Adan Isa; 4. Jama Isma'il Ige; 5. Mohamed Abdi Yusuf Gabose; 6. Abdi Ali Aw-Abdi; 7. Husein Awaleh Isma'il; 8. Abdirahman Aw-Ali; and 9. Yasin Mohamed Abdi.

The Social Affairs Committee: 1. Jama Farah Ahmed; 2. Muhiyadin Sheikh Hamid; 3. Dr. Isma'il Jama Abdi; 4. Ahmed Yusuf Husein; 5. Hasan Abdi Yusuf; (Hasan Shahid); 6. (Mohamed Osman Qarar); 7. (Farah Ahmed Ali Farah Gabuse); and 8. Mohamed Ali Yusuf.

The first ordinary session of the SNM Central Committee resolved to add three new members to the Central

Committee. They are: (Likoliye Mohamed), Yusuf Abdullahi Ali, and Omar Abdullahi Egal.

The first SNM Central Committee session recognized the Somali religious leaders' organization, and also elected the members remaining from the five-member constitutional committee, the Committee for Translating [word indistinct], who are: Sheikh Mohamed Jama Haji Adan, Sheikh Abdurahman Sheikh Bashir, and Sheikh Ali aw-Jama.

Information Minister Reports on Baghdad Summit

EA0406101590 Mogadishu Domestic Service 1-1 Somali 1700 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Comrade Farah Dahir Affeh, the minister of information, national guidance, and tourism, has disclosed that the recently closed Arab heads of states summit in Baghdad, Iraq, ended successfully and that resolutions in the interests of the Arab peoples were passed.

Comrade Farah Dahir Affeh, speaking today at a news conference attended by local journalists and foreign correspondents in Somalia at the ministry's tourism branch headquarters, said that among the resolutions passed at the heads of states summit was one on creating a framework for an atmosphere of confidence in the Arabs with the objective of strengthening the unity of Arab countries. He said that the summit had decided to form a joint Arab defense in order to safeguard the security of Arab countries with the objective of ensuring peace in these countries. He added that this would play a big part in combatting the constant Israeli aggression and enmity against the Arab territories it has usurped.

[Words indistinct] Soviet Jews being resettled in Arab lands was among the resolutions passed at the Arab heads of states summit, which recently concluded, the minister clarified. Speaking on the part of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], the minister said that the valuable speech delivered by Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre at the summit had summarized the problems of Arab countries. He added that among the resolutions passed at the summit was a pledge connected with giving the SDR full and real support. He added that in order to overcome existing problems, the Somali people should do away with stagnation and turn to a real exploitation of the various resources with which the country was enriched.

Answering a question concerning Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre's meeting with the Arab kings, amirs, and presidents who attended the summit, the minister said that generally they discussed bilateral issues and all were successful.

Speaking particularly about the president's meeting with al-Haji Hassan Goujd Aptidon, the president of the Republic of Djibouti, the minister said that the meeting took place in an atmosphere of understanding characterized by respect and brotherhood. They decided to form a

joint ministerial level committee [words indistinct] Somalia and Djibouti. He said that generally Arab countries shoulder a heavy responsibility on the security of the Red Sea which they all acknowledge. This matter requires special assistance to be given to the Arab countries surrounding the Red Sea, such as Somalia, Sudan, and others.

The minister of information also said that before the delegation led by Comrade Mohamed Siad Barre attended the extraordinary summit of Arab heads of states, it had visited the Republic of Yemen, where it participated in the celebrations marking the union of the two Yemens. He added that generally the leaders who attended the Iraq summit warmly welcomed the union of the two Yemens.

Tanzania

Communique on Burundi Prime Minister's Visit

EA2505142190 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Mwanza—Tanzania and Burundi have agreed to consolidate their existing economic cooperation and coordinate activities to defend the security of their borders. This agreement came in a joint communique signed in Mwanza today by Mr. Adrien Sibomana, Burundian prime minister and minister for planning, and comrade Joseph Warioba, the prime minister and first vice president. Mr. Sibomana was in the country for a three-day official visit at the invitation of Prime Minister and First Vice President Comrade Joseph Warioba.

In the communique, the two countries expressed their resolve to eradicate violent robbery, smuggling, and drug trafficking within and beyond their borders. The communique said Mr. Sibomana commended Tanzania for acting with determination to prevent its territory from being used for aggression against its neighbors. The communique also proposed that citizens of both countries should be made aware of the importance of having relevant travel documents when traveling, in accordance with immigration formalities.

Prime Minister Ends Visit

EA2505142390 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 0400 GMT 24 May 90

[Text] Mwanza—Mr. Adrien Sibomana, the Burundi prime minister and minister for planning, has said that his government will later hold a referendum to decide on a well represented national government to foster unity.

At a brief news conference in Mwanza after the signing of a communique following a three-day visit to Tanzania, Mr. Sibomana said that the ruling party and the government have already discussed the issue, which is now open to debate by the public in the whole country, to be followed by a referendum.

On the question of Burundi refugees, Mr. Sibomana said his government is encouraging all Burundi citizens, now living in other countries as refugees, to go back home.

The Burundi prime minister, accompanied by his host, comrade Joseph Warioba, arrived in Mwanza from Dodoma, where he was met by party and government leaders. After signing the communique, Mr. Sibomana left for home.

Party Leadership Hails Mwinyi Action on Students

EA2705223890 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1900 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Dodoma—The Revolutionary Party National Executive Committee [NEC] has hailed President Ali Hassan Mwinyi for the measures he has taken to deal with the problem of lack of discipline and disturbances by the students from Dar es Salaam University, Mlimani campus. The NEC hailed the president after receiving and deliberating on a report concerning the boycott and disturbances which forced the government to close the university.

The NEC called for a full investigation and said that stern measures should be taken against all those involved in inciting the students to create disturbances.

The NEC session advised the government to take this opportunity while the university is closed to make necessary amendments. The NEC also called on the government to prepare a procedure which will allow education at the university to continue to be free so that parents only pay for other expenses.

Mwinyi Speaks on Disturbances

EA2705223190 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0330 GMT 27 May 90

[From the "Current Affairs" program press review]

[Text] The sole picture seen on the front page of MZALENDU [ruling party weekly] shows Zanzibar youths marching in support of President Mwinyi's move to close down Dar University, Mlimani main campus, due to student indiscipline. The picture accompanied an item whose headline reads: Troublemakers To Be Rooted Out of Dar University.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has reiterated that the government will expel all those involved in disturbances at Dar es Salaam University, Mlimani section, in order to get rid of them so that the university remains with those students who embrace Tanzanian ethics. He was addressing a mass rally at Ukumbi village in Urambo District [Tabora region] the day before yesterday after a message was read to him from the district deploring the university students' acts of indiscipline.

The president said that two groups comprising good and bad students had existed at the university, and now the government was carefully carrying out investigations with a view to expelling all the troublemakers lest they should influence the

good ones. He said that the university is for Tanzanians and must uphold our ethics, and the few who want foreign ethics have no place in the university.

President Mwinyi said he was consoled to see that citizens were riled by the acts of hooliganism and indiscipline perpetrated by the students. Tanzania is a democratic country where all citizens have total freedom to air their views provided that they do not infringe on the freedom of others, and that upon exercising their freedom, they proceeded according to the established procedures and regulations. President Mwinyi noted.

* Cuban Assistance Praised for Ruvu School

34000655B Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English
29 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] A total of 1,217 pupils have completed secondary education at Ruvu Secondary School opened in 1977 with Cuban assistance, the school's head master, Ndugu Paulo Mjale said on Friday.

Ndugu Mjale, who was briefing Cuban Vice-President Commander Juan Almeida Bosque who visited the school, said out of the 1,190 students who joined the school, only 27 pupils failed to complete secondary education.

He said Ruvu, one of the agricultural secondary schools built under Cuban assistance, earned 15m/- from agricultural projects carried out by students as part of their self-reliance Programme.

Apart from Ruvu, which has a capacity for 512 pupils, other schools are Kilosa, Ifakara and Kibiti. The headmaster said hundreds of boys and girls who studied at these schools were currently engaged in various production and service catering sectors of the national economy.

Speaking to the students, the Cuban leader said Ruvu Secondary School was an example of many of the sectors in which Tanzania and Cuba had been jointly engaged for the last 28 years.

He said like the students of Ruvu who combined study and work to help government in its efforts of educating them, the Cuban students were active in productive activities and the defence of their nation.

Uganda

President Museveni Departs for DPRK 27 May

EA2705214800 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 27 May 90

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has left for the DPRK for a state visit. The president left this morning accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Janet Museveni; the

second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign and regional affairs, Mr. Paul Kawanga Semogerere; and other senior government officials. [passage omitted]

Returns From DPRK

*EA0306111490 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 2 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni is back home from a five-day state visit to North Korea. Mr. Museveni was met on arrival at Entebbe International Airport this afternoon by the prime minister, Dr. Samson Kisekka, ministers, the Army commander Major General Mugisha Muntu, and other senior government officials. Later he inspected the guard of honor mounted by the officers and men of the National Resistance Army's 15th Battalion.

Addressing a press conference at the airport, President Museveni said that during his visit Uganda and North Korea took occasion to concretize bilateral issues. Uganda has a lot of dealings with North Korea and Mr. Museveni said Uganda would like to benefit from North Korea's expertise in fields like irrigation, more hydroelectric power plants, and the rehabilitation of Kilembe mines.

Mr. Museveni said that while Uganda has a lot of natural resources to propel her into meaningful development, the nation is at the same time crippled by the problem of dependency syndrome, especially among planners and scientists. He called on the people of Uganda to defeat this syndrome. At this juncture he told the press conference that the NRM [National Resistance Movement]

Government is going to lay more emphasis on technical colleges in the country to promote the study of science. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the talk by some opportunists that the Army Council can influence the new constitution process through the army Council outnumbering the NRC [National Resistance Council], President Museveni made it categorically clear that the Army must have a say in the constitution process, but he added that the Army Council will not swamp the NRC, adding that opportunists who want to destroy the country would be opposed and that the Army Council is an element of security because it will not allow anybody to disturb peace in Uganda because of other opportunistic ideologies. [passage omitted]

'Most Notorious Rebel' Caught in Gulu

*EA0406131090 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 4 Jun 90*

[Text] A man said to be one of the most notorious rebel remnants still at large in Gulu, Charles (Opoka), of (Laibi) village, Koro Division, Omoro County, has been captured by the local defense force near Koro Gombolola headquarters after a serious clash with government forces. He was taken immediately to Gulu military barracks for interrogation.

(Opoka), aged 35, and a number of other rebels were shot and wounded seriously after entering the home of Mr. Kanse Lesio of Koro village and robbing him of 3,000 shillings in cash. (Opoka) reported to have been terrorizing, robbing, and killing innocent people in the village for a long time.

Mandela Addresses Park Lane News Conference

*MB0206140390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1326 GMT 2 Jun 90*

[Text] Johannesburg June 2 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela admitted on Saturday in Johannesburg that a certain amount of ill-discipline existed amongst anti-apartheid activists linked to the current spiral of political violence in townships.

He addressed a press conference at the Park Lane Clinic, where he has been recuperating after an operation to remove a non-malignant cyst related to his bladder, before his departure on Monday [4 Jun] on a six week overseas trip.

The ANC deputy president had earlier attacked the government for not putting an end to violence in South Africa, including right-wing violence.

He was asked to what extent the anti-apartheid groups could be held responsible for political violence, as well as people who claim allegiance to the ANC.

"Well, there is no doubt that we have a certain amount of lack of discipline on the part of the activists," Mr Mandela said. "But, fortunately the leadership itself is united in condemning all forms of violence amongst the people themselves," he added.

According to reports, the ANC leader had become so concerned about political violence that he held lengthy talks on Wednesday at his hospital bed with a high ranking AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] leader. Muntu Myeza, AZAPO projects co-ordinator and National Executive Committee member, on Friday confirmed he held a one-and-a-half-hour meeting with Mr Mandela at the private clinic, after the ANC leader had asked to meet him urgently.

"We had a long meeting, which centered on the need to avoid acrimony between organisations, and we reached an agreement on that," Mr Myeza was quoted as saying.

"We also discussed ways and means of avoiding future occurrences such as those at Maokeng, and agreed that organisations should get around the table to thrash out the road ahead." ANC spokesman Ahmed Kathrada confirmed on Friday the ANC would be meeting "soon" with other anti-apartheid groups in a bid to stop the political violence in townships.

In the most recent outbreak, four people, including a nine-month-old baby, died and at least three people were injured in politically-motivated violence in the East Rand township of Vosloorus this week, it was learnt on Friday.

"The only type of violence that we accept is organised violence in the form of armed action, which is properly controlled and where the targets have been carefully selected," Mr Mandela told the press at the clinic on Saturday. However, he condemned the government because, despite its "strong, efficient and well-equipped army and police force...why is it that it has been unable to suppress the violence that is going on".

"The reason is quite clear—the government has taken advantage of differences among political organisations in order to crush a movement and eliminate individuals whom they regard as the real threat to white supremacy in this country. "That is the issue," Mr Mandela maintained.

While welcoming the government announcement on Friday in Cape Town that the Separate Amenities Act would be scrapped on October 15 this year, Mr Mandela said "it is not the real issue over which we are fighting".

"The basic issue in this country is whether blacks are going to have the right of self-determination," the ANC deputy president said.

"It is whether the police shootings that are taking place today are going to end. It is whether the right-wing violence, which is today threatening the country, is going to be suppressed.

"And it is whether the government is going to put an end to the violence that is going on in places like Natal and other areas," Mr Mandela added.

"Those are the issues which are involved. And if you look at the matter from that angle, the repeal of this particular measure (Separate Amenities Act) is quite insignificant," he said.

Mr Mandela, who will be visiting 13 countries in Africa, Europe and North America in his six-week tour, said he would be asking countries with sanctions against South Africa not to lift them.

"I will...ask the international community to maintain sanctions because whatever Mr de Klerk has said, it is up to now merely rhetoric," the ANC deputy president maintained.

"Nothing further has been done, and sanctions were imposed in order to dismantle apartheid. All the pillars of apartheid are still in place," Mr Mandela added.

Referring to Mr de Klerk's recent trip to Europe, he said "it is quite clear to me from the reports I've seen, that he (Mr de Klerk) presented a one-sided picture".

"And not as I would have expected, a picture which is a true reflection of what is going on in South Africa. It is this that I am going to correct," Mr Mandela said. The ANC leader said he was looking forward to the six-week trip—starting in Botswana and ending in Mozambique—"with eagerness".

ANC, AZAPO 'Clash' Reported in Maokeng

*MB2905113590 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 29 May 90 p 1*

[By Tim Cohen]

[Text] Seven people were injured, three seriously, in the [Orange] Free State township of Maokeng near Kroonstad yesterday morning after a clash between large groups of local ANC [African National Congress] and

AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] members, a police spokesman said yesterday.

AZAPO publicity secretary Strini Moodley said the clash followed four separate weekend attacks on AZAPO members.

But the ANC recruiting officer in the area Stoffel Mofokeng said the strife began on Friday [25 May] when AZAPO supporters attacked ANC supporters at a vigil for youths allegedly killed in clashes with police earlier in the week.

Mofokeng said the AZAPO supporters were angry at not being invited to take part in the vigil.

"They then began attacking our members. The attacks took place throughout the weekend and ended this morning," said Mofokeng, who is also a member of the Maokeng Democratic Crisis Committee.

Moodley claimed that local ANC members "hijacked" the night vigil, which was organised by the Maokeng Woman's Organisation in memory of the two youths.

He said AZAPO members at the vigil were chased out of the building, and the organisation's local chairman Mzimkhulu Ndweni was blinded after being attacked with pangas [large knives] and knives.

At the weekend three other AZAPO members were attacked by the same group of ANC members, either in the street or at their homes, he said.

Moodley denied what he described as "The ANC's current strategy of intimidation" which he said was an indication of what the future might hold.

Groups Declare Cease-Fire

*MB2905141190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1242 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 29, SAPA—A "ceasefire" between the ANC [African National Congress] and the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] was called late Monday [28 May] night following bitter internecine fighting between the two political groups on Monday which left seven injured.

One of the injured, Mr. Mechack Moeketse of the Maokeng Youth Congress, who was reportedly stabbed four times in the fighting, told SAPA on Tuesday ANC and AZAPO supporters had held a meeting on Monday night where the decision to call a ceasefire between the two groups had been made.

"It was decided that those injured would not report the situation to the police as they should not be involved in community affairs," said Mr. Moeketse.

Mr. Moeketse said ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu was due to come to Kroonstad on Tuesday "to defuse the situation" but had been forced to postpone the visit until Sunday.

He will address the Maokeng residents on Sunday at the Maokeng stadium.

Mr. Sisulu may have had to postpone his visit because of the operation Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, underwent. Mr. Mandela is recovering from what doctors describe as a "minor operation" at the Park Lane Clinic in Johannesburg.

Mandela Comments on 'Violence'

*MB0206113490 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 2 Jun 90 pp 1, 2*

[Excerpts] A new wave of violence is sweeping South Africa's townships, much of it between the ANC [African National Congress] and members of AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

In the most recent outbreak, four people, including a nine-month-old baby, have died and at least three people have been injured in politically motivated violence in the East Rand township of Vosloorus this week.

Other incidents include:

Two grenade attacks on the homes of policemen in Soweto.

The wounding of a policeman in a shooting incident in Chesterville, Durban.

Petrol-bomb attacks on the Khotsoeng, Bothaville, homes of policemen.

A bloody clash between supporters of the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) in Maokeng, Free State.

The death of an Umlazi, Natal, businessmen, who was shot dead and set alight.

A clash between SADF [South African Defense Force] members and residents of Lulekani, Gazankulu.

ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela has become so concerned about the political violence that he held lengthy talks from his hospital bed with a high-ranking AZAPO leader.

The SATURDAY STAR learnt that the meeting was held at Johannesburg's Park Lane Clinic, where Mr Mandela has been since Sunday [27 May].

Muntu Myeza, AZAPO projects co-ordinator and national executive committee member, yesterday confirmed that he held a 1-1/2 hour meeting with Mr Mandela at the clinic on Wednesday, after the ANC leader had asked to meet him urgently.

"We had a long meeting, which centered on the need to avoid acrimony between organisations, and we reached an agreement on that," Mr Myeza said.

"We also discussed ways and means of avoiding future occurrences such as those at Maokeng, and agreed that organisations should get around the table to thrash out the road ahead."

AZAPO and ANC supporters were involved in violence at Maokeng on Monday. At least seven people were injured, three seriously, in the clashes.

Mr Myeza revealed that the leadership of the two organisations had held a number of similar meetings in the past. He said another meeting would be organised between AZAPO and the ANC's internal leadership during Mr Mandela's overseas tour. [passage omitted]

PAC general secretary Benny Alexander said fighting gained momentum last week when eight PASO [Pan-Africanist Student Congress] members were attacked at a high school in Vosloorus.

"They had to flee the area and all PAC members have left the township as a result of attacks on them," he said.

"On Wednesday Mr Rantho, an AZANYU [Azanian National Youth Unity] member, was burnt to death. After PAC members left the area a third element exploited the situation for its own ends. The PAC was definitely not involved in any killing."

Mr Alexander said discussions were held yesterday afternoon between PAC president Zeph Mothopeng and ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu. He said they had agreed to "have the situation addressed on the ground".

"A possible meeting between the leadership of the ANC and PAC is being mooted," Mr Alexander said.

ANC spokesman Ahmed Kathrada confirmed that the meeting would take place.

ANC internal chairman Walter Sisulu yesterday said the ANC had no way of knowing what the real situation was. "We are still investigating the matter," he said. He did, however, condemn the violence.

Responding to allegations that SA Youth Congress [SAYCO] members had harassed other youth organisations, SAYCO president Peter Mokabaco said at a press conference yesterday that SAYCO encouraged "a spirit of political tolerance and wants to teach this to the youth".

Vlok Says Nation Benefits From De Klerk Tour

*MB2905174990 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Mr. Adriaan Vlok, minister of law and order, says the country is already reaping the benefits of President de Klerk's European tour, and this is because the government is following the path of negotiations. Mr. Vlok was addressing a political meeting last night in the Umlazi constituency, Durban.

He also referred to the role of the police and said it was distressing that people and political parties were either trying to use the police for their own ends or that they instead accused them of misconduct.

[Begin Vlok recording] The South African Police are not in the service of any political party and are not to be used for political party purposes. Sir, now is the time for the CP [Conservative Party], the HNP [Reformed National Party], and the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] to realize that their confrontational attitudes are hampering the work of the police. This is not helping policemen; it makes their task more difficult.

[Vlok continues in English] On the other hand, Mr. Chairman, there is the DP [Democratic Party], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and the ANC [African National Congress] and other leftist groupings, who without fail hold the police responsible for the violence in our country. This I reject with contempt, Mr. Chairman, because it is simply not true. The police are no angels, but they are prepared to allow the (?light) of open courts and even commissions of inquiry to fall upon their actions, but to say that they are deliberately causing violence is simply not taking the facts into account. And Mr. Chairman, the accusers of the South African Police will do well to get their own acts together and stop blaming the police for their own problems. [end recording]

Pik Botha on Postponed De Klerk U.S. Visit

*MB2905164690 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 29 May 90*

[Excerpts] State President F.W. de Klerk's visit to the United States next month has been postponed indefinitely. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Pik Botha had more to say on the postponement in an interview this afternoon with Karel Roos, our political correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Botha] He does not like to visit a country while there is a dispute or unpleasantness in that country concerning his visit. It is not necessary for him to visit countries where this is happening. It is not necessary for him to go in through back doors; he enters places through the front door.

Second, the president told me that he has a lot of work to do here and he feels he must attend to important matters in this country. What the president said and what I also want to emphasize is that there are no negative feelings from the White House or from President Bush. They understand the situation and agree that the president will visit America later when there will be more positive results.

[Roos] Mr. Minister, it seems that this unpleasantness is a U.S. issue and that the ANC [African National Congress] has absolutely nothing to do with it.

[Botha] The information I have is that the ANC was to a degree apparently embarrassed due to the attitudes of some people in the United States. I do not think that that promotes the ANC's image by, as one can say, dragging them in by their ears. [end recording]

Further on U.S. Visit

*MB2905192790 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 29 May 90*

[Excerpts] The state president's planned visit to the United States next month has been postponed indefinitely, but, President George Bush has made it clear that his invitation to President de Klerk still stands. [passage omitted]

Interviewed in Cape Town today, Foreign Minister Pik Botha explained why.

[Begin recording] [Botha] It is, as stated in the state president's press release, that a controversy had arisen around his visit and more particularly the possible timing of the visit in June. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Minister, the state president has said that he is postponing his visit. What guarantee is there that the same sort of problems would not exist if he decides to go later in the year or maybe next year?

[Botha] Well, there is no guarantee in that sense of the word; no, there is no guarantee. I think the real issue for the state president was: Would it be to South Africa's advantage for him to go at this stage, as against greater advantages for South Africa on a later stage? And this was the decisive element, I think, in the president's decision, namely that he believes that a more propitious moment would arrive at a later stage which would then be more in South Africa's interest than a visit at this stage.

He has just had a very successful European visit and would like to give his attention now to work inside South Africa and feels that it is better from South Africa's point of view to go at a later stage. [end recording]

'Emergency Airlift' Flight Arrives From Zaire

*MB3005141990 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 30 May 90*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] A mercy flight with an unknown number of seriously injured Zairians arrived in South Africa last night in the wake of reported clashes between the Zairian Copperbelt, in the south of the country. This report from Steyn de Freiter:

[Begin De Freiter recording] The situation in the south of Zaire is still very tense following the killing of 100 to 150 students of the Lumbubashi University about two weeks ago.

A South African businessman, who requested not to be named, told us that President Mobutu Sese Seko had sent two family members to the university to spy on student activities. The couple was quickly identified by

the students because they apparently carried tape recorders and other suspicious equipment. The two were then buried alive.

In reaction to [words indistinct] sent paramilitary units to the university. According to our source, who is in very close contact with Zaire, the paramilitary forces carefully selected students coming from President Mobutu's tribal area and killed them by using axes and knives.

This was the start of an increased military presence in the south of Zaire, which has a history of opposition to the rule of the northerners in the capital, Kinshasa. The students went on strike and most university professors fled the area.

The military have not been able to contain the strike. On the contrary, the most recent reports are that the strike is gaining momentum as (?Jacamin), the largest copper mine conglomerate in Zaire, has been forced to stop production. The mining strike apparently led to violent clashes between the security forces and the mineworkers.

Late yesterday afternoon, reports surfaced indicating that a Mozambican-registered Cessna had left Zaire for Johannesburg with two stopovers in Lusaka and Harare. The plane was heading for Lanseria Airport outside Johannesburg but just before it was due to land it changed its destination to the Rand Airport.

Lanseria Airport officials told us that medical assistance had been requested, adding that they had been asked to clear the helicopter landing area. Rand Airport confirmed the arrival of the flight but that was the last we heard from it or from its passengers. The request for helicopter transfer from the airport to the hospital indicates, however, that the emergency airlift to Johannesburg concerned seriously injured people.

The Department of Home Affairs could not confirm or deny the admittance of the Zairians to hospitals. [end recording]

2 June Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0206092590

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Nation Facing 'Beirut' Situation—Joe Latakomo, in his page 8 "Write On!" column in Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English on 2 June, warns of the "strife and bloodshed that has taken over the country." He notes the "fights between Afrikaner and Afrikaner," and black organizations' "each claiming the other was responsible for the violence that is slowly shaping the road towards a Beirut-type situation." In discussing black-on-black violence, Latakomo states "The theory is that, in the end, when democracy arrives, you will be able to write off those deaths as the price one has to pay for a struggle. Some may believe that people are just a resource, to be turned on when required, and turned off

when the objective has been achieved." "The National Party [NP] has found that it cannot now turn off the resource which made apartheid the very life and soul of white South Africa. Black organisations had better read this history and learn from it. The alternative will surely be Beirut."

THE CITIZEN

De Klerk Must Work for White Support—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 28 May in a page 6 editorial refers to the "three faces of South Africa," saying they are: "Mr. de Klerk's face of moderation, Dr. Treurnicht's face of White survivalism, and Mr. Mandela's face of uncompromising Black nationalism." De Klerk has "two formidable adversaries. But if Europe showed anything, it is that he is wily, confident and strong enough to come out on top provided he accepts that the plaudits of Europe will count for nothing if he loses his own constituency, here in South Africa. He had better start working on it now."

Government-Right Wing Clash Plays Into ANC's Hands—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 29 May in its page 6 editorial advises the Conservative Party (CP) "that it is one thing to fight the government's reforms politically, quite another to threaten a Third Freedom Struggle, to talk ominously about seeking victory constitutionally as long as such a method is possible, and threatening that if 'the constitutional route is blocked we will have no option but to use methods of an oppressed people to wrest back our freedom.'" A confrontation between the white right and the white government would "play into the hands of the ANC [African National Congress], which wants nothing better than a clash that would weaken the Whites." The paper urges Treurnicht to "ensure that nothing happens that will lead to bloodshed between the two wings of Afrikanerdom."

'Wiser' for De Klerk Not To Postpone U.S. Visit—"It is a great pity that the State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, has decided to postpone his visit to Washington for talks with President George Bush because of the controversy about the timing of the visit," declares Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 30 May in its page 6 editorial. Although De Klerk can visit Washington at a later date, "the same controversy will face him whenever he goes, since only a Black President will be acceptable to the anti-South African lobby. We believe, on balance, it would have been wiser for him to go to Washington next month and strike while the iron is hot."

CAPE TIMES

De Klerk Does 'Well' To Postpone U.S. Visit—"Following his remarkably successful visits to European capitals, President de Klerk has done well not to rush ahead with arrangements to go to Washington," claims Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 28 May in a page 4 editorial. "The built-in tendency of the American political system to bedevil complex issues of foreign policy remains, to some extent at least. Yet it matters little whether it is President de Klerk or Mr. Nelson

Mandela who is the first to be received by President Bush in the White House. Either way, relations with the U.S. are set to improve."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Lusaka Military Talks 'Step Towards' a Settlement—Stephen Friedman, in his page 12 "Worm's Eye" column in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 1-7 June, writes "if Groote Schuur was a step towards a political settlement, a meeting in Lusaka last week may have inched us towards a military one. If it did, Lusaka could have been as important as Groote Schuur." This is because "if a settlement leaves the military unchanged, a new government would be able to do only as much as the South African Defence Force [SADF] lets it do." "So, if there is to be a political settlement, there will have to be a military compromise too. And that may be far harder to achieve than a political agreement." "If a post-apartheid society is to be a stable democracy, a balance will have to be found between the SADF's demand for 'professionalism' and the new government's demand for a non-racial army loyal to the democratic order." "Perhaps the most important outcome is that the agreement reached there was endorsed by Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing]. This means it is now committed to a post-apartheid army governed by 'professional' standards and not beholden to a political party."

NEW NATION

Government Must Control Security Forces—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 1-7 June in a page 6 editorial states: "While the number of people at last weekend's right-wing rally at the Voortrekker Monument did not live up to expectations, the event must nevertheless signal something to us all. For one, it indicates the growing acceptance within the white electorate of a movement that holds primitive ideas about race and democracy. For F.W. de Klerk this development must indicate that he can no longer survive politically on an exclusively white base." "It is also becoming increasingly clear that a large segment of the country's security apparatus now owes its allegiance, not to the state, nor the government, but to right-wing formations." However, "it is the government's responsibility to ensure that the army and the police serve the country and not narrow sectional interests. This has become the most pressing question of the day."

CITY PRESS

De Klerk Deeds Instead of Words Wanted—Although Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 27 May in a page 10 editorial praises State President F.W. de Klerk for his successful European tour, it also feels "much more still has to be done in South Africa. We want to see more deeds than words and promises. We want to see a new political dispensation for our people. As long as we still don't have a vote we cannot even start talking about substantial change. As long as there is still unequal distribution of land and wealth, we cannot praise him."

Call To End Black Infighting—Khulu Sibiya writes in his "My Way" column on the same page that "as the ANC enters a new phase of preparing to negotiate with the government, political organisations to its left and right are openly showing anger at being left out in the cold." Groups have "criticised the ANC for selling out and pretending to be the sole and authentic representatives of blacks. This may just be the beginning of worse things to come should the ANC be the next government. One man who seems to be aware of this danger is Mandela, who this week spoke openly about his fears of dissident groups in a post-apartheid South Africa." Sibiya therefore warns that "if we waste time by fighting each other now and in a post-apartheid era, we will be taking pressure off the NP government."

4 June Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0406110690

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Criticism of CP's 'Bellicose Rhetoric'—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 3 June in a page 18 editorial asks what the Conservative Party's (CP) Andries Treurnicht means by the "Third Freedom Struggle," and what is the purpose of the "bellicose rhetoric" he uses. "In our volatile country, spiky, inflammatory rhetoric is tantamount to igniting matches in a dynamite factory. As an intelligent man, one assumes he recognises the status quo is untenable. So is a return to Verwoerdian fantasy." If Treurnicht believes in a form of partition "why not formulate it properly and place it on the table so it can be assessed?" "For the moment one does not know where one is with Dr. Treurnicht. It is not clear whether he means what he says or whether he says what he means. It is time the South African public called him and his party to account."

Formal Apartheid End Two 'Hurdles' Away—A second editorial on the same page remarks that now the Separate Amenities Act "will be formally consigned to the scrapyard," that means only the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act remain as "props of the apartheid edifice." "The former is also on its way out and merely awaits formal burial, while the latter will be an automatic casualty in the constitutional negotiations. It's hard to believe but the end of formal apartheid is but two hurdles away."

SUNDAY STAR

Call for SADF-ANC Military Wing Integration—The meeting between former senior members of the South African Defense Force (SADF) and leaders of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC "could be the start of more realism about the inevitable—the ultimate integration of the SADF and Umkhonto," observes Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 3 June in its page 14 editorial. "For one thing, a politically neutral military would enjoy the respect and trust of all South

Africans because it would be seen to represent all of them without any racial or political bias. For another, a single national army would reduce the several active armies at present in circulation—the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] army, Umkhonto, and one force each in Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Venda and Transkei." "South Africans, whatever their political beliefs, must stop fighting each other. A single united army will be for the benefit of all citizens."

THE STAR

Wait 'Too Long' for Separate Amenities Repeal—We have "waited too long" for the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act, says Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 June in a page 10 editorial. "Good riddance, we say. But what price the Group Areas Act—and the Population Registration Act—now? Not until the last act, clause, by-law and ordinance is scoured of its apartheid connotations will a better South Africa finally emerge."

BUSINESS DAY

Right-Wing Talks 'Incitement of Violence'—The talk of AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche and CP leader Andries Treurnicht, "comes close to incitement of violence," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 June in a page 6 editorial. "President de Klerk has been wise to remain cool. The threat is limited to a small number of people. Most supporters of the Conservative Party, loaded with mortgages and housing subsidies and hire-purchase obligations, are unlikely to leave their jobs in order to saddle horses and dash off into the bush, crying 'Commando'." BUSINESS DAY further notes that "the sooner law and law enforcement are purified of any taint of discrimination, the sooner it will be possible to treat violent right-wingers in exactly the same way as violent left-wingers, and violent whites in the same way as violent blacks."

Mandela Must Calm Investment Fears—A second editorial on the same page says Mandela has "set economic growth as a priority, but if he wants foreign money to pour in he will have to be more specific in calming fears that in his address to local businessmen last month. Nationalisation might have moved from a certainty to an option, but Mandela has lots to do if he is to reassure foreigners about the safety of property or a fair return on their money. They will not like to be told that Eastern Europe might present some arguments against nationalisation but South Africa is somehow different."

SOWETAN

'Oppressors' Responsible for Black Violence—"Although the current internecine violence between members of political organisations is unfortunate, it is encouraging to note that all our leaders agree that this must be stopped," declares Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 4 June in a page 6 editorial. "While we

attribute such fratricidal violence to the devious machinations of the oppressors, we cannot allow this to continue in South Africa." SOWETAN believes "the structures and institutions that build and support nations have been smashed by apartheid. This leads to civil disorder and often anarchy. There is thus more reason for blacks to discipline themselves against such destructive measures."

Dhlomo Resignation 'Bad News'—A second editorial observes that Dr. Oscar Dhlomo's resignation from Inkatha and the kwaZulu government is "bad news" for the people of kwaZulu. "The conventional wisdom has been that Dr. Dhlomo was the stabilising factor in an administration that is prone to dangerous emotionalism."

TRANSVALER

ANC Must Change Nationalization Stance—"We will have to live with the fact that the ANC will not denounce nationalization," states a page 10 editorial in the Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 25 May. "The ANC has not adopted the policy of nationalization because it is the heart and soul of socialism. It believes that it is the only means to fulfill its promise of wealth distribution. After the meeting between the ANC and the business sector, Nelson Mandela stated that the ANC will stand by its view on nationalization. However, he did add that nationalization was not the dominating concept in the ANC's economic vocabulary. This does provide some encouragement. People are beginning to realize that a rigid stand on nationalization can harm the economy to the extent that even the blacks will suffer." "Nationalization can only result in the outflow of capital, to countries overseas that are economically stable." "One can only hope that the realities of the economy in a post-apartheid society, will gradually be realized by the ANC."

ANC's Armed Struggle Prevents Western Aid—"It will be very interesting to see how the United States apportions the money voted for black political groups in South Africa," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 29 May. "In the past the argument was that groups like Inkatha should be excluded from receiving this assistance, but this has now been changed so that the funds will be made available for the development of democratic institutions which commit themselves to nonviolence." "A great responsibility lies with the United States to ensure that the funds

allocated are used according to the conditions stipulated—that recipients pledge themselves to promoting democracy and to nonviolence. In this regard it will be important to see whether the ANC receives assistance while it clings to the 'armed struggle' and other policies out of step with the Western view of democracy. Indeed, not just the United States but also other Western donor countries are duty bound in this regard."

BEELD

Challenges of New Era 'Enormous'—"Postapartheid is a term which originated during the past few years without any clarity on what it means," begins a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 28 May. "Those who still do not understand the National Party's 1989 election message and the statements made by President F. W. de Klerk these last months ought no longer to be in any doubt. One of the main themes of his European visit was to persuade leaders that apartheid as state policy has been totally abolished. The ghost of 1948 has been finally laid to rest. The question now is, what comes after apartheid? A vacuum cannot be allowed for too long, because the potential for evil exists. In particular, the danger exists that a new oppressive ideology can take over." "But the term postapartheid also demands new thinking from others. Western countries which have for so long been calling for an end to apartheid will, in the light of the De Klerk message, now have to do something positive. So too the ANC and other groups who claim power. How are they going to help generate growth, remove the fears of minorities, and direct the militant youth constructively? The challenges in this new era are enormous."

Moderation Triumphs in U.S. Aid Legislation—An editorial on page 16 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 29 May declares: "Moderation has triumphed in the new legislation in the United States which allows funds to be allocated to black South African political groups to help them develop democratic institutions. A specific condition for receiving the aid is that groups commit themselves to nonviolence. Originally there was no reference to violence, indeed, there were attempts to give the money exclusively to the ANC. As things stand now, Inkatha ought to qualify automatically for assistance. The ANC, which still adheres to violence as a back-door option, will be forced to choose democracy unequivocally before it can count on financial assistance." "Whatever happens, the violence clause in the legislation is an indication that the U.S. is now looking more soberly at political developments in South Africa."

Angola

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Aid to UNITA

*MB0406201190 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 4 Jun 90*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States continued to [word indistinct] the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed bandits when they announced increased aid to that puppet gang with the aim of increasing instability in Angola.

That ostensibly aggressive strategy against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola has reached its highest peak with the current U.S. Administration, whose practices systematically run counter to its alleged commitment to finding a solution to the Angolan conflict.

Washington currently operates on two fronts: It ostensibly supports the UNITA armed bandits with material and military forces infiltrated from Zaire; and, in the diplomatic arena, the United States is conducting a campaign to blame the Angolan Government as the side that is not interested in peace in Angola.

However, facts undeniably prove that the Angolan Government continues making every effort to establish peace in Angola by taking initiatives and advancing proposals. If they have not been implemented yet, it is because the United States and its UNITA proteges bar the paths leading to peace for the Angolan people.

That confrontational policy has included attitudes of (?serious) interference in affairs that have to do with the Angolan people alone. One example is the U.S. demand that a multiparty system be established in Angola as prerequisite for peace. It is obvious that this multiparty excuse lacks consistency. In fact, it conceals other objectives. The campaign against the People's Republic of Angola clearly shows that the goal is to overthrow the Angolan Government and place the UNITA bandits in power.

Despite such U.S. ploys—and they are bound to fail anyway—the Angolan Government will continue to work with peace-loving forces to help our country find the path to peace, well-being, and social progress. The United States must work constructively to establish peace in Angola, for its behavior is incompatible with the concepts of international relations that it so heatedly defends.

As for UNITA, it would be a good thing if it (?showed) good faith. After all, it partially accepted the Angolan Government's nine-point accord at Evora, Portugal. UNITA should become aware of the fact that its sabotage and war operations will not have the slightest effect on Angola's political stand. [Word indistinct] flexibility is necessary for the peace process to move forward.

Soviet-UNITA Delegations Meet in Miami

*LD0206104590 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2300 GMT 1 Jun 90*

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] members have met a Soviet delegation in Miami, United States. A UNITA spokesman described the meeting as very positive and hoped that the situation in Angola will be discussed by Bush and Gorbachev. It is the first time a high-ranking Soviet delegation has had direct talks with UNITA.

Joint Verification Commission Meeting Starts

*MB0506074290 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 4 Jun 90*

[Report by Havana correspondent Luis Fernando]

[Text] The eighth session of the joint verification commission has begun with the presence of delegations from Cuba, South Africa, Angola, and Namibia, as well as observers from the United States and the USSR.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Yuriy Yukalov, director for African affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the U.S. delegation by Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Herman Cohen.

The South African delegation arrived in Havana on 2 June and is headed by Mr. Neil van Heerden, director general of South Africa's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Angolan delegation has been in Havana since 1 June and is headed by Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalu, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Political Bureau. The Angolan delegation includes Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura and Colonel Jose Maria, secretary of the president of the republic for defense and security affairs.

Speaking on his arrival in Cuba on 1 June, Comrade Ndalu specifically accused the United States and South Africa of continued assistance to the antigovernment UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] group.

He said in southern Africa there are a number of problems still to be solved. Obviously, the Angolan official meant that the need for the joint verification commission still persists.

Although it has been unanimously acknowledged that the peace accords on southwestern Africa have been implemented on a timely basis without major obstacles, this does not mean that everything is going well or that control and vigilance on the implementation of the accords should become lax.

It is true that Namibia has become independent and that the internationalist Cuban troops continue to be repatriated. In fact, this is proof that the accords are being fulfilled. However, it is also known that the United States is still providing UNITA with weapons, money, and food,

and South Africa, contrary to President de Klerk's initiatives, is still assisting its old UNITA proteges.

The agenda of the Havana meeting has not been disclosed. Like in previous sessions, journalists have only been informed about the start and end of talks in view of the restricted nature of the meetings. Nevertheless, observers and reporters viewed the Angolan delegate's statements as an indication that the controversy around the aid to UNITA will be at the center of the debates.

Botswana

Mandela, Others Arrive in Gaborone 4 Jun

MB0406115190 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, arrived in Gaborone this morning to a rousing welcome. Mr. Mandela [words indistinct] pula [rain, a form of greeting], was met at the Seretse Khama Airport by the president, Dr. Quett Masire, the first lady, Mrs. Gladys Masire, the vice president, Mr. Peter Mmusi, the minister for external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, other cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps.

The ANC secretary general, Mr. Alfred Nzo, who arrived in Gaborone (?and other) ANC officials [words indistinct] two days ago, were also at the airport to welcome Mr. Mandela, his wife Winnie and [words indistinct]. Mr. Mandela said he would pour his heart out when he gets the opportunity to address Botswana at the National Stadium this afternoon. He expressed happiness at visiting Botswana, adding that Botswana and South Africa had many things in common [words indistinct]. Mr. Mandela was introduced to dignitaries who had formed a reception line. In the reception line was [words indistinct].

Mandela Addresses Audience

MB0406173790 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The deputy leader of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, has been speaking to Botswana at the National Stadium in Gaborone on the first day of his visit to Botswana. Mr. Mandela arrived in Gaborone this morning for a two-day visit to Botswana at the invitation of the president, Dr. Masire.

Mr. Mandela said he was honored and privileged to share his thoughts with the people of Botswana on this historic visit. He expressed his gratitude to Botswana and what the people of South Africa owed the government and people of Botswana for their contribution to the liberation struggle. Mr. Mandela paid tribute to the departed heroes of Botswana, especially the first president of Botswana, the late Sir Seretse Khama.

Mr. Mandela said Botswana and South Africa have a proud past and a proud future because their people are

bound by their people's dedication to the cause of nonracialism and to political and economic democracy.

He said with that heritage, the two nations will march together to a bright future where human dignity and merit will come into their own and ethical values fully restored.

The deputy ANC leader said he was proud of the role Botswana played at the United Nations and the OAU in solidly standing with the oppressed people of South Africa in their long battle for freedom.

Mr. Mandela said he visualized a prosperous and economically interdependent southern Africa, and making a great contribution to a rejuvenated Africa.

The ANC leader said he found it proper and fitting to make the position of the ANC clear to all at the start of the long journey of thanksgiving and rededication that will take him to many different places in three different continents. He said the ANC and the oppressed people of South Africa were dedicated to peace and that the ANC wants a nonracial, democratic South Africa with a more powerful economy than it has at present. He said the ANC does not want to disrupt the South African economy but wants to improve and build on it and save it from the harm already caused to it by apartheid.

The president, Dr. Quett Masire, has accorded the ANC deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, a warm welcome to Botswana. He said he was grateful that despite his preoccupation, Mr. Mandela had found it possible to accept an invitation to visit the country.

Dr. Masire assured Mr. Mandela that Botswana regard his visit to Botswana not only as an honor to its people but also as a clear indication of his appreciation of Botswana's unflinching commitment to the cause of liberation in southern Africa and the attainment of a nonracial, democratic society in South Africa.

The president said Mr. Mandela was a hero of our time and a great man who has fought tirelessly for the eradication of apartheid for most of his life. He said Mr. Mandela is a passionate democrat who is totally opposed to discrimination of any kind.

He said spending 27 years in prison had not in any way shaken Mr. Mandela's commitment to the liberation struggle in South Africa. Dr. Masire said on the contrary, the long years of incarceration have strengthened and deepened Mr. Mandela's resolve to bring about an end to apartheid and usher in a democratic South Africa. He said there is no sign of bitterness in his heart despite his long and unjustifiable term of imprisonment.

Referring to recent talks between the ANC and the South African Government, Dr. Masire said while the road ahead was difficult, he had confidence in the ability of Mr. Mandela and the determination of the people of South Africa to weather it all. He assured Mr. Mandela that the Frontline States were ready to assist in whatever way they can during the difficult transition from apartheid to a democratic South Africa. He said the people of

South Africa have suffered too long and deserve peace and dignity in their motherland.

Mr. Mandela is now being hosted by the vice president, Mr. Peter Mmusi, at the Gaborone Sun. He will later attend a dinner hosted by the president, Dr. Masire, at State House at 2000 this evening.

Tomorrow the ANC leader will meet the president in the morning before attending a luncheon at the Gaborone Sun hosted by the minister for external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe.

He will address a press conference in the studios of Radio Botswana at 1530 in the afternoon before his departure.

Further on Mandela's Address

MB0406202090 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The deputy leader of the African National Congress [ANC], Mr. Nelson Mandela, has said that without the armed struggle and economic sanctions the internal liberation struggle in South Africa would have faced insurmountable difficulties.

He said this at the National Stadium this afternoon where he addressed Botswana on the first day of his visit to Botswana.

Mr. Mandela said it was the external pressure of sanctions, the armed struggle, and international defiance campaigns which created the present climate that made it possible for discussions with Pretoria on the removal of the obstacles to negotiations.

He said the ANC would consider a suspension of the armed struggle if all of obstacles towards the negotiations for a free, nonracial, and democratic South Africa have been removed.

Mr. Mandela said the discontinuation of the armed struggle at this point would be an act of (?immaturity) and that the ending of sanctions would be a stab in the back for those who support the struggle.

The ANC leader noted that even though President de Klerk was moving away from the past, apartheid was still alive and should be removed.

Mr. Mandela said he had come to Botswana on a long journey that will take him to three continents to tell the world what the ANC stands for.

Mr. Mandela later attended a reception hosted in his honor by the vice president, Mr. Peter Mmusi, at the Gaborone Sun. He is now attending a dinner at State House hosted by the president, Dr. Quett Masire.

Malawi

Banda Receives Zimbabwean Delegation 25 May

MB2505233490 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi [Eagle] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, has said he is happy that the people of Zimbabwe are grateful to him for breaking the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The life president was speaking today at Sanjika Palace in Blantyre when he received in audience the Zimbabwe delegation which was attending the third meeting of the Malawi-Zimbabwe permanent joint commission of cooperation which ended yesterday in Lilongwe.

He said he was aware that people of Zimbabwe also suffered a lot under colonial rule. The Ngwazi said what pleased him even most was that the breakup of the federation has also benefited the people of other countries in the region apart from Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi.

Speaking earlier, the leader of the Zimbabwe delegation, Honorable Kumbirai Kangai, the Zimbabwe minister for industry and commerce, reported to the life president that the commission meeting was held in a candid and brotherly manner. He said all this was possible because of the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

The leader of the Malawi delegation to the meeting, the minister of trade industry and tourism, Honorable Robson Chirwa, said at the meeting both parties pledged to work hard to fulfill the objectives of the commission.

Meanwhile, Honorable Kangai left the country today for home. Speaking to MANA on departure in Lilongwe, Honorable Kangai disclosed that Zimbabwe would import additional commodities from Malawi, including rice, to balance trade links between the two countries.

Namibia

Government, Sahrawi Republic Establish Relations

MB0506102490 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English 1 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] Diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level was established yesterday between the Republic of Namibia and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic with effect from May 29 this year.

The agreement was signed by Namibian Foreign Ministers, Mr. T.B. Gurirab, and his counterpart Mr. M. Saditi at the Windhoek Teachers' Training College.

In a joint statement issued after signing the agreement, the two ministers expressed the desire of strengthening their fraternal ties of brotherhood and friendship as African States, and eagerness to deepen the cooperation between them and their people as African countries.

Both Governments are convinced that the establishment of diplomatic relations based on the purposes and principles of the Charters of the United Nations and Organisation of African Unity constitutes a strong basis for economic, social and cultural cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

This is the 73rd agreement of its kind entered into by the Namibian government since independence on March 21.

National Assembly Elects Deputy Speaker

*MB2905112790 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 28 May 90*

[Text] The National Assembly today elected a deputy speaker for the house. SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] Dr. Zephania Kameeta was unanimously elected by the National Assembly to this post. In terms of the Constitution, the deputy speaker will deputize in the absence of Dr. Mose Tjitendero, the speaker of the National Assembly.

Dr. Kameeta has been acting speaker during the absence of Speaker Dr. Mose Tjitendero. When both the speaker and deputy speaker are not available, an acting speaker would be elected in the National Assembly.

*** Debt to RSA Termed 'Crippling' by Nujoma**

*34000659B Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 2 Apr 90 p 15*

[Text] Lusaka—Namibian President Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday told SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] heads of state in Lusaka that efforts to improve the standard of living of his countrymen were constrained by a crippling R1 200 million debt, and a deficit inherited from the previous South African administration, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Making his debut speech as a fully-fledged member of the previously nine-member economic grouping of Angola, Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia, Lesotho, Botswana, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, Mr Nujoma welcomed the acceptance of his country as the tenth member.

Namibia was formally accepted into SADCC ranks at this 10th anniversary commemorative ceremony at Lusaka yesterday.

Because of the inherited war-ravaged economy which had a narrow base and low productivity levels. Pres Nujoma said the constraints were now more pronounced because of his government's bid to establish social justice and economic growth.

"We are inheriting an enormous budget deficit, in the order of R500 million, not to speak of the immoral 'debt' of R700 million supposedly owed entirely to the former apartheid colonial regime.—Sapa.

*** Steps To Develop Export Markets Initiated**

*34000659C Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 29 Mar 90 p 3*

[Article by Zilla Efrat]

[Text] Namibia, set to develop its exports as an independent country, has published its first export directory through the Economic Affairs Department in Windhoek.

The Namibian International Business Development Organization has been established to provide a range of services to exporters. Namibia will also exhibit as an independent country for the first time at this year's Rand Show.

Immediately after independence the U.S. dropped its sanctions against Namibia and the country has regained access to world markets.

Safto international division manager David Graham says various policies have not yet been finalized, but Namibia is expected to remain in the SA [South Africa] Customs Union and Rand Monetary Area at least in the short term.

He says apart from a few large companies, there is very little export expertise and knowledge of foreign markets in Namibia and this could hamper export development.

However, the Namibian government has a plan of action which includes participation in several trade fairs, especially in Africa. Namibia's major export products are minerals, agricultural products, fish, meat and Swakara fur.

Graham believes there will also be some foreign investment in export orientated industries. Already multinational Lonrho has announced plans to develop the sugar industry in northern Namibia.

*** Inventory of Resources, Assets Encouraging**

*34000658A Johannesburg THE STAR in English
4 Apr 90 p 19*

[Article by John Ryan]

[Text] Windhoek—The South West African Building Society believes Namibia could follow neighboring Botswana's lead and become one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

In a bullish economic review just released, the building society says it has little reason to doubt the newly independent republic has the ability to develop in a similar way to Botswana which, two decades ago, was one of the world's 25 least developed nations.

Moreover, the review says, Namibia has a more balanced mix of products and resources and a better social infrastructure and facilities.

The building society says Namibia could learn a great deal from the Botswana model and the economic success which has earned that country greater foreign reserves than South Africa.

Military spending, for example, has been limited to a paramilitary force designed to guard Botswana's borders and help with internal peacekeeping duties. Annual expenditure is R101 million, compared with Namibia's contribution to the South African defence budget last year of R300 million.

Botswana's outlay on general services, including defence, amounted to only R520 million in 1988, as against Namibia's spending of R710 million.

Tourism is booming in Botswana, the review says, with an international casino making a healthy contribution to state income.

"Surely we must look to our laurels in this respect," it adds, pointing out that the First National Development Corporation recently estimated Namibia's growth potential in the tourist industry at 25 percent, which would bring the country more in line with Botswana.

Botswana's ratio of public expenditure to GDP [gross domestic product] was the direct result of a smaller civil service. "Lesser government is better government," says the building society.

On the other hand, the review notes several advantages Namibia—of comparable size, population and climate—has over Botswana:

- An excellent road and rail network and an efficient communication system.
- Valuable fishing resources and a level of commercial stock farming considerably higher than Botswana's.
- Uranium reserves, feeding a world market which could expand by a further R200 million a year with the lifting of sanctions against Namibia.
- More sophisticated industries linked to the mining sector.
- A well-trained and efficient administration with the benefit of long standing, "comprehensive and supportive" laws, rules and regulations.

"Our judgment and observations," says the building society, "suggest that these are superior in most respects to those of Botswana."

"Twice as many hospitals and clinics with better facilities for patients. This adds to the quality of living in Namibia and assists in no small measure in attracting foreign skills.

"And although Botswana earns four times as much from diamonds—the main pillar of its economy—the quality of Namibia's individual stones is a great deal higher."

The long-term emphasis in Namibia, the building society says, must be on education, appropriate training and improving primary and secondary production. Inevitably, this will need funding from foreign entrepreneurs and world aid organizations which in turn will depend on a strong fiscal discipline, a favorable foreign investment policy—and a stable society.

However, the review concludes, "We have been much encouraged by this study and are sure that our new government is already aware and places due emphasis on these special factors."

* Fishing Halted Till New Regulations Enacted

34000658B Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 30 Mar 90 p 55

[Article by Mike Hall]

[Text] Newly independent Namibia has asked foreign fishing fleets to quit its coastal waters until scientific research determines what types of species of fish have been depleted.

The Benguela current in the Atlantic Ocean flows towards the equator along the southwest coast causing an upwelling of nutrients that puts the Namibian coast among the world's most fertile fishing grounds.

Most sought after are the pilchard and anchovy in shallow water, and hake and horse mackerel offshore. But a history of considerable over-fishing by SA [South Africa] and other foreign fishing fleets has decimated stocks.

The UN says the 1968 pilchard catch, the most valuable, was 1.4-million tons; it now averages 90,000 tons. Until 1977, Namibia was the world's leading supplier of pilchards and about 60

of SA's total fish landings were from Namibian waters.

Anchovy harvesting has fluctuated from a peak of 376,000 tons in 1978 to just 14,000 tons in 1984.

Offshore, hake catches by mainly Spanish and other West European trawlers and factory ships have shown similar decline and the average is now about half the 1972 peak of 800,000 tons.

Niche

Horse mackerel, favored by East European fleets, is the only species to have increased in number.

Recent annual catches are about 400,000 to 500,000 tons up from about 100,000 tons before 1970. Experts say it has filled the ecological niche left by the decline of other fish.

The legacy is fishing's small contribution to the Namibian economy. It remains an "enclave" focused on Walvis Bay and Luderitz.

Walvis Bay had nine processing factories—some have been closed down. Only one is Namibian owned.

"The fishery sector," says a recent UN report, "has been dominated and controlled by SA companies, has imported practically all of its inputs and exported practically all outputs".

"It has employed contract workers at wage rates that have remained low even by local standards, taxes are low

and profits have been transferred to the SA owners. Very little has been invested in Namibia."

Foreign offshore fleets have contributed even less. The present landed value of their catches is around \$200m a year, a figure that could increase substantially with processing. "This income does not even touch Namibia," the UN report says.

One of the first laws the new government intends to put before the assembly is a Bill proclaiming a 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for Namibia under the Law of the Sea Convention.

In the absence of internationally recognized controls, SA regulated inshore fishing and catches offshore were regulated by the Madrid-based International Commission for South East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF).

President Sam Nujoma has appealed to the ICSEAF to urge its members to halt all fishing in the 200-mile zone for the time being.

Proclaiming an EEZ will be a relatively simple step. Less straightforward will be the development of a coherent management and development plan to ensure stocks are built up and exploited on a sustainable basis with the maximum benefits accruing to Namibia. A first step has been the development of a Norwegian scientific research vessel for an independent assessment of stocks.

Negotiations

The government sees the resource as one of Namibia's most important assets. Agriculture Minister Gert Hanekom, whose portfolio includes fisheries, estimates that with an effective management programme over five to seven years, marine resources could earn Namibia about R3bn—10 times cattle industry earnings. "It may even surpass mining in importance," Hanekom says.

The government, he says, has formulated a fishing policy. But details are unlikely to be made public before complex bilateral negotiations begin with foreign fleets on quotas and royalty payments. But experts say the government plans a state-run fishing corporation and believes private investment may be inappropriate.

As in other sectors of the economy, fisheries pose a big challenge to the Namibian government. It must police the 200-mile zone and negotiate complex agreements with powerful foreign interests (above all the future of Walvis Bay) and ensure that Namibia and its people benefit from sensible investment.

* Coastal Fishing Rights Controversy With RSA

34000658C Johannesburg THE STAR in English
26 Mar 90 p 13

[Article by Peter Fabricius]

[Text] Cape Town—The allocation of the rich fishing rights off the Namibian coast is set to become a thorny and urgent issue in negotiations between South Africa and newly-independent Namibia.

South Africa retains a claim to fishing rights in Namibian waters because it still owns 12 islands off the coast, as well as Walvis Bay.

These islands were ceded to South Africa in 1867, and South Africa believes it has a stronger claim to them even than to Walvis Bay.

Each island has its own maritime zone of 200 nautical miles, and therefore its own fishing zone.

Many of these could overlap with Namibia's own 200 nautical mile fishing zone.

To Date, there has been no delimitation of zones. This will have to be negotiated between the two countries.

In some cases the outcome will be crucial because, for instance, most of the Namibian lobster catch is from waters which could be construed as being South African.

Department of Foreign Affairs sources said the problem will have to be resolved urgently, but it is not clear how.

Under United Nations rulings on sea convention, fishing zones of rocks which cannot sustain human or economic life are not part of a fishing zone.

Guano Production

Under customary sea law, even rocks are surrounded by a 200 nautical mile fishing zone.

It is not clear if Namibia will resort to the UN convention, which has not been accepted universally.

Sea law experts believe it will not do so, because the islands support economic life through production of guano.

At present, the fishing quota for Namibia is allocated in rough proportion to the lengths of South African and Namibian coastlines.

On this basis, Namibia has 86 percent of the quota and South Africa 14 percent.

South African companies are also entitled to tender for part of the Namibia-allocated quota.

Government sources say the international issue on how the overall fishing quota was to be allocated had nothing to do with the fact that Namibia had just cut the pilchard quota by 20 percent.

Two South African-based fishing companies—Namsea and Swafil—have threatened legal action against the Namibian government because they claim their quotas were cut by a larger percentage than others.

This conflict also has nothing to do with the wider question of how much of the quota is allocated to South Africa and Namibia.

Liberia

Doe Not To Contest Presidency in '91 Elections

AB0106212490 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] [Words indistinct] pronouncement yesterday that he would not resign as president of this country, President Samuel Kanyon Doe today said that he would not contest the presidency in the forthcoming 1991 general elections. The president announced this decision this morning at the Executive Mansion during a news conference attended by both local and foreign journalists. Here are the reasons President Doe gave at the news conference organized by the Information Ministry.

[Begin Doe recording] It is not because of this crisis that I decided not to stand general elections in 1991. I decided not to take part in 1991 general elections. I am of a firm opinion that if I should take part, the opposition, down in America or elsewhere will complain that the election is rigged. That is number one. Number two: I was 29 and 10 months when I became head of state of this country. The first in the history of Africa. Up till now, I am still the youngest president in the world. And I think I deserve a peace of mind. I think my parents should relax too. I think I must do something for my children and I promised that after I finish with my masters degree I want to do PhD and I think I discussed this with some of my ministers. They said no you cannot do this; you cannot do so. And I said it is a nonsense. The only thing I can do is to make sure that the process which I started 10 years or 11 years ago must continue.

[Words indistinct] I will tell you something. From 1980 to 1990, I experienced over 35 to 36 coup attempts, two invasions. I am wondering; I think I am supposed to rest too, I am supposed to relax and [words indistinct] and we have started democracy in Africa. Let them come to our rescue by the [words indistinct] somebody misled me or somebody was ... [changes thought] I am 100 percent (?sure that if there) is an election tomorrow, I will win. But let other people try and see too. I do not want the people to think that I am joking and usually it is a tendency that our people [words indistinct] but I want them to understand [words indistinct], (?but I tried) my best to restore peace and stability in this country. Let somebody come and [words indistinct] let him try too. I am getting old now too, so I think I need to sit down. But anything that [words indistinct] that I can appeal to them. They can understand. They too can understand. [end recording]

Following the president's announcement that he would not contest the 1991 general elections, a number of questions were raised by journalists regarding the structuring of the general election. Here is that report:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] You have said that you would not stand for election in 1991. What plans do you have with respect to the restructuring of the Elections Commission and bringing in of international

observers? Do you have in your mind at this point in time what the role might be?

[Doe] Maybe I may be doing the work of the elections commissioner. I am not the elections commissioner. Because I will not stand elections in 1991, so therefore, I should reconstitute the Elections Commission. The Elections Commission was appointed to serve a purpose of holding elections, free and fair elections.

[Reporter] Mr. President, three days ago, you sent a special communication to the legislature calling for early elections. [words indistinct], but in the same statement, you also explained that all Liberians residing abroad are expected to come back and organize themselves for elections. So I want to know as to whether that part of the Constitution has been amended that stipulates that anybody who [words indistinct] cannot be admitted to partake in elections?

[Doe] The Constitution was not written by me, but by the very people now in exile. And so when they come, that is the point that you are talking about. If they can appeal to the Liberian people to have that section amended, [words indistinct].

[Reporter] I would like to ask you, you said you would not stand for elections in 1991 [words indistinct]?

[Doe] [Words indistinct] in holding the free and fair elections. [end recording]

President Doe said he does not think any of his cabinet ministers have abandoned their posts to flee the country. The president was responding to a question posed by a journalist requiring the president's comments on allegations that cabinet ministers have abandoned their posts and fled the country. He named some of the cabinet ministers who have left the country, including the ministers of health, planning, finance, and commerce, all of whom he said were permitted to travel abroad in the interest of the country. Commenting on whether or not Mr. Charles Taylor could contest the elections, President Doe said he could if he has nothing against him in the country and if he duly registers his party through the registration process.

Meanwhile, President Samuel Kanyon Doe said Friday that the government is prepared for a cease-fire with rebel forces in a bid to bring lasting peace to the country. He said it is always his abiding conviction to help build the nation and not to destroy it and appealed to Liberia's traditional friends and other friendly countries to do everything possible in resolving the present crisis. He rather maintained that his government would only negotiate with other rebel leaders but not Charles Taylor, except in the event that Charles had been granted clemency by the government for his alleged criminal act. President Doe made the statement today in the palace of the Executive Mansion during a press conference attended by local and foreign journalists during which he also announced his planned decision not to contest the 1991 general elections. Dr. Doe said that since the

December 24, 1989 armed incursion in Liberia, he has continued to seek all peaceful means to resolve the present crisis saying I do not want to see my people continue to die.

On the alleged violation of human rights committed by government troops, President Doe said such allegations cannot be proven and made it clear that he, as commander in chief of the Liberian Army, is in full control of his troops.

Meanwhile, the president has disclosed that the government has arrested some individuals in connection with the recent abduction and killing of some citizens who sought refuge at the United Nations compound in Sinkor. President Doe, however, did not say how many persons have been arrested, but disclosed that those arrested were presently being interrogated.

Armed gunmen, allegedly dressed in military uniform, reportedly entered the United Nations Development Program, UNDP, offices in Sinkor early this week and abducted several citizens who had gathered there seeking protection from the world body. Following the incident, President Doe visited the UN compound and promised continued protection to the citizens, mainly from Nimba County, and also offered to host them on the grounds of the Executive Mansion if necessary.

Later, the Liberian Government condemned the incident and announced that a massive search had been launched for those involved. The Liberian Government, in a release issued by the Executive Mansion, also announced that a search was on for a number of vehicles said to have been used in the commission of the crimes at the UNDP compound. On Thursday [31 May], it was announced that the Liberian Government had sent a special message to the UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, expressing regret for the incident and assuring the body that Liberia would continue to provide protection for citizens at the UN offices. The citizens have since been removed to the Lutheran Church in Sinkor.

Reaction to Doe's Offer

AB0106183090 London BBC World Service in English
1620 GMT 1 Jun 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, for a reaction to President Doe's offer not to stand as a presidential candidate, we turn to Tom Woewiyu, a spokesman from the National Patriotic Front [NPFL] rebels in the United States. The rebels, according to Woewiyu, have been calling for the immediate resignation of President Doe. On the line to the United States, Mark Doyle asked Mr. Woewiyu whether this offer to stand down was enough.

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] Well, that is not an acceptable offer. The only offer that Doe can make now to us that will make any sense is to either surrender himself to the Patriotic Front and to the people of Liberia to stand for prosecution, or he may do himself a favor by getting

out of the country and we could seek, indict, I mean, extradition, later on to prosecute him. But nothing he has to say now has absolutely any bearing or any interest to us in terms of the settlement to this dispute.

[Doyle] Why, because you called on him just a couple of days to resign and now he says he will resign, and, albeit not until next year, but he had agreed to your conditions.

[Woewiyu] No, he is not agreeing to our condition because over the last two weeks the atrocities that have been committed in the country by his people, beheading people all over the city, people that were in the UN yard were shot at will, unarmed civilians sleeping and his soldiers went there and shot. This was by way of his own instruction. And the Liberian people can't take anymore of the atrocities that he is dishing out and he either gets out or we will get him out.

[Doyle] But he has agreed to resign. How much further can a president go?

[Woewiyu] Between now and 1991, Doe could wipe the entire nation out before the elections. In fact, knowing him, there might not even be any election, because there won't nobody there to either vote or to be elected.

[Doyle] Are you then, in that case, changing your conditions? Because a couple of days ago, you were saying that your rebel movement was saying that Doe must resign and then we will agree to some sort of a compromise?

[Woewiyu] The resignation was not for him to resign next year but to resign immediately and get out of there. Maybe, there was a misunderstanding but the resignation we speak of is an immediate resignation and his departure from the Liberian society, period. [end recording]

U.S. Ships Arrive To Evacuate U.S. Citizens

PA0106224090 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
2103 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Monrovia, 1 Jun (NOTIMEX)—Today, U.S. ships with 2,300 men on board arrived on the coasts of Monrovia, where rebel forces are apparently getting ready to launch a final offensive against troops loyal to Liberian President Samuel Doe.

The U.S. State Department decided to deploy six Navy ships to immediately evacuate all American civilians and their dependents working at the U.S. Embassy.

Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, said yesterday that he could attack Monrovia at any moment, and that his guerrillas have the Buchana Port region under control.

In an attempt to end the uprising, President Doe announced today that he would not run in the general elections scheduled for October 1991 and he called on the United States to support him in carrying out the elections.

Despite the announcement, a very tense climate prevailed today in Liberia, where some 10,000 U.S. troops are stationed. The U.S. State Department has asked the troops to leave the country immediately.

There is panic among the residents of Liberia. There are some 5,000 rebels a few kilometers from the capital and soldiers on the streets are taking reprisal against the civilians, who belong to the ethnic groups involved in the rebellion.

According to political analysts, the possible intervention of the United States, could cast a doubt on the advantage of the rebel forces led by Charles Taylor, who is accused by Washington of receiving aid from Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi.

President Doe came to power in 1980 after a violent coup d'etat, which ended 130 years of uninterrupted governments of the U.S.-Liberian minority, of which Taylor is a member.

BBC Reports Calm in Monrovia; Doe 'Relaxed'

*AB0406075490 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 4 Jun 90*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Things have been moving pretty rapidly since our last show on Friday. First thing was President Doe offering not to stand for future elections as a basis for negotiations. Well, that has been rejected by rebel leader Charles Taylor. Then over the weekend, there's been a surge in the numbers of people fleeing the capital Monrovia, amongst them families of military personnel. Well, the rebels are now reckoned to be around (?13) miles from Monrovia, and that's where our correspondent Elisabeth Blunt is right now. Don Isaacs called her in the capital for the latest on the offensive:

[Begin recording] [Blunt] The atmosphere in Monrovia is actually very strange. Everybody thinks something might happen imminently, yet the city is very quiet. I think most people feel they can ride out any storm, but they'd rather ride it out in their own home among their own family and not get caught on the wrong side of town.

[Isaacs] These are people that have decided to stay in Monrovia—but who's actually leaving the city?

[Blunt] The people who are leaving now... [changes thought] There's some sort of airlift going on from the small airfield, but these are people from President Doe's own region, the Krahn people, and they're going back up to their home area, to Grand Gedeh, where they feel safer. (?Approximately) most people who want to leave I think have left. There's no visible sign of a major exodus now from the city. In fact, the odd thing is how quiet it is and how few soldiers you see. There's really no visible military presence in town, except around the Executive Mansion, where the president lives.

[Isaacs] Now, you've had a chance to see President Doe. What sort of mood was he in, with Charles Taylor waiting not too far outside the city?

[Blunt] He was perhaps a little nervously talkative, but no more than that. Otherwise he was quite relaxed. But he called me in to see him, and I think he wanted to explain himself, to justify himself. I think he feels he's been misrepresented and misunderstood. He was just with a very few people in the Executive Mansion, no very heavy security around him, and he talked really very normally. He reminisced a lot, he tried to explain his point of view, explain that he hadn't done some of the terrible things that people had said, and basically to justify himself and explain himself to me and presumably through me to the world.

[Isaacs] Did he sound like a man that had lost the battle, that was trying to justify what went wrong?

[Blunt] Not really. I think he certainly seemed to be looking for what to do next, for the right way ahead, what to do. When he talked about the Americans, for instance, one of his grievances was that they really didn't tell him what they expected of him, that they didn't tell him what they wanted, and then they went ahead and, he feels, undermined him. (?He's) looking for guidance, looking for the best way to proceed from here.

[Isaacs] Is it not like there are any diplomatic moves to solve this crisis?

[Blunt] As far as foreign missions here are concerned, everyone believes that the Americans certainly are trying to persuade him to resign, to go now, not to wait until next year; but he doesn't seem inclined to take their advice. In fact, he gave me the clear impression that he really rather resents their attempts to bully him. [end recording]

Rebel Attack Near Robertsfield Airport Reported

*AB0406154290 London BBC World Service in English
1500 GMT 4 Jun 90*

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] In renewed fighting in areas around the Liberian capital, Monrovia, rebel forces have attacked an army checkpoint close to the Firestone Rubber Plantation, near Liberia's international airport. As Elisabeth Blunt reports from Monrovia, the latest news from the area says the army appears to have retreated, and further flights in and out of the airport are unlikely.

[Begin Blunt recording] Residents in the area contacted by telephone say that the sound of heavy gunfire began in the late evening from the direction of Owensgrove, an army checkpoint just to the east of the airport and the Firestone Rubber Plantation. Mortars or artillery were apparently being used, and government troops soon began to leave the area, heading back toward Monrovia.

By morning, the area was generally quiet, although sporadic small-arms fire could still be heard from the Owensgrove direction. Few soldiers were in evidence, and Owensgrove appeared to be in the hands of the rebels. Unconfirmed reports speak of the red and black flag of the National Patriotic Front being hoisted in the area. The attack on Owensgrove turns the screws still tighter on President Samuel Doe's government. The Firestone Plantation, the biggest single rubber plantation in the world, and Liberia's one significant remaining foreign exchange earner, is still working despite the attack, according to its manager.

But British Airways has now said that it is suspending its flights to Robertsfield for the time being. KLM and Sabena seem likely to follow suit, and the regional airlines, Ghana Airways, Zambia Airways, and Air Afrique, have already halted flights, meaning that in practice, Robertsfield is no longer operating. [end recording]

Press Union Urges Peaceful Resolution of Conflict

AB0406185590 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The Press Union of Liberia [PUL] has said it is ready to participate in realistic negotiations that will lead to the immediate and peaceful end to what it considers the most tragic episode in the lives of our people. In a release issued this afternoon, the PUL said the safety of this country requires the highest degree of patriotism and sacrifice of all parties concerned. It thus expresses its willingness to be a part of the solution to the present impasse in the country. In the release, the union said it is not the wish of the Liberian people to see the ongoing conflict fought to the finish in Monrovia because such a bloody confrontation will lead to immeasurable consequences.

Meanwhile, the Press Union of Liberia has recommended that the United Nations immediately mobilize and deploy a peace-keeping force in Liberia to separate the warring factions in view of the deteriorating situation in the country. This scenario, the PUL said, could ensure the safety and security of innocent citizens and residents in the country. In a five-count recommendation issued today on the efforts being made to restore peace in the country, the PUL said, in order to inject seriousness into the current talks about negotiations, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and one-time U.S. presidential candidate Rev. Jesse Jackson [should] be invited to hold discussions with government regarding comprehensive negotiation on a peaceful transition.

The PUL stressed that the National Legislature should note that Liberia currently faces a special set of circumstances that required special action, and thus the legislature must be prepared, for its own interest and that of the nation, to make the necessary flexible moves when these are called for. The PUL further called on the National Patriotic Front to restrain its forces from launching an all-out assault on Monrovia while urgent

and serious efforts are being made to peaceably resolve the crisis. The PUL then emphasized that both forces of the government and the Patriotic Front are responsible for safeguarding of the lives and property of those Liberians and foreign residents who have so far braved the war in the countryside and the terror in Monrovia, and stayed on.

'Nonessential' U.S. Personnel Evacuated 4 June

AB0406173890 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT
4 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Monrovia, June 4 (AFP)—The last non-essential U.S. Government employees flew out of the Liberian capital Monday following a warning from Washington to evacuate the conflict-ridden African country, a U.S. Embassy official said.

The Press Union of Liberia (PUL) meanwhile called on rebels seeking to unseat President Samuel Doe to forestall on all-out offensive against Monrovia while efforts were made to resolve a political stalemate.

The U.S. official said the evacuees were flying to Freetown in neighboring Sierra Leone from Spriggs Payne Airport in downtown Monrovia instead of from Robertsfield, the country's only international airport, 55 kilometers (35 miles) east of here. Robertsfield was open but operating on a limited scale because of threats of fighting in the area between government troops and rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, led by former senior government official Charles Taylor. The official added that six U.S. Navy vessels carrying 2,000 Marines sent to Monrovia to evacuate Americans if the fighting between troops and rebel forces became "worse", were already positioned 20 kilometers (12 miles) off the city in international waters.

In a statement, the PUL called for "prompt international intervention," proposing that the United Nations at once mobilize and deploy a peace-keeping force in Liberia, where NPLF rebels have been fighting since December. It said the deployment of such force could ensure the safety and security of innocent citizens and residents, adding that the present crisis has created fear among "helpless" people in the Monrovia area.

The statement also proposed the setting up of a transitional government until "all Liberians can democratically elect their leaders." The Liberian people do not wish to see the conflict "fought to the finish in Monrovia", the statement said, adding that such a "bloody confrontation will lead to incalculable consequences".

Authorities have given no details of recent fighting, but the Defense Ministry on Sunday ordered all soldiers back from the frontline in Bong County and the key iron ore port Buchanan to report for a general muster Monday.

NPFL representatives who asked not to be identified meanwhile told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in

Abidjan Monday that "many" insurgents were already in Monrovia and that the rebels could take control of the town of 400,000 in 15 minutes. [passage omitted]

Clash Between Rebels, Forces Near Capital

AB0506102690 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Following a week of lull in fighting, there are reports of fresh clashes between government troops and forces of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia in Owensgrove, just 10 miles from the Roberts International Airport. BBC's Elizabeth Blunt has latest reports on the renewed fighting:

[Begin recording] [Blunt] What happened was that the rebels struck at an Army checkpoint at a place called Owensgrove, and that is very close to the airport, very close to the Firestone Plantation. [Word indistinct] of the Farmington River which separates them from the Owensgrove checkpoint, and it had been an army strong point for some time.

Everybody has been waiting for the rebels to do something [word indistinct] night when nothing happened, I think certainly everybody in Monrovia relaxed a bit. People who live in the Harbel area that I have spoken to on the phone say that the firing started at about 10 o'clock last night and it was heavy fire as if it was mortars. This sounded quite a strong battle, but it didn't go on for terribly long, and then they saw government soldiers falling back through the Firestone area, through Harbel, and back towards Monrovia, and by this morning there was really very little apparently going on. They could hear a little bit of sporadic [words indistinct] and fire from that direction and were still struggling [words indistinct]. But we knew that was all in the time they could tell the rebels how [words indistinct].

I asked one of the people there whether he was still on the same side of the line as I was, and he said he thought he was. The fighting was a bit near to tell where the frontline was. He wasn't quite sure which side he was now on.

[BBC Announcer] Now, just how far from the international airport, Robertsfield International Airport, is this place Owensgrove?

[Blunt] I think it is about five miles. It is certainly not very far.

[BBC Announcer] And so are flights continuing into the airport?

[Blunt] A number of the airlines are now suspended, notably [words indistinct] British Airways has said that tomorrow's flight will be coming and they will [words indistinct] flight and then they will assess the situation after that. We think that virtually all the airlines have now stopped. The only possibility, perhaps (?one of these) airlines may still come in tomorrow but it is not really very clear what they are going to do. I don't know

if the airport is officially closed. It's just a question of whether the flight will come or not.

[BBC Announcer] And has there been any reaction in Monrovia to this latest tightening of the noose around the city, as it were?

[Blunt] No, clearly people are used to this kind of news coming in. They look more worried, they have tightened their lips. Some of them [words indistinct] nothing that anyone can do. Everyone wishes that the situation will resolve itself quickly so that there could be peace and there could be normality. People half welcome this sort of thing because they suspect that they are closer to the end, and half dread it because obviously it's bad news if you're on this side and you're in the city. Some people are just sitting it out and worrying and waiting.

[BBC Announcer] Now, I understand that the head of the Armed Forces of Liberia has called on any troops who have left the frontline to report to their barracks in Monrovia. What's all that about?

[Blunt] They had a general muster this morning—that was that any officer or enlisted man in the Monrovia area had to report to (Barclay) Training Center, the main barracks, at nine o'clock and there was an announcement [words indistinct] an announcement on the radio that anybody failing to turn up would be considered absent without leave and would be dismissed from the army as being generally worthless. And I went down there at nine o'clock, and there were a fair number of soldiers coming in and they were lining them up on the parade ground in rows and counting them and seeing who was there [words indistinct] and the army chief of staff whom we went to see while this was going on, he admitted that basically, the problem was that a lot of soldiers had left the camp without permission, without leave of absence. They haven't deserted the Army; they haven't thrown down their weapons or their uniforms, but they simply left the frontline in the confusion. They made their way down to Monrovia to see their families, and it was an attempt to get them all rounded up and back where they ought to be. And he said they were being sent primarily to their own home areas, to the east and to the Kakata area to the north, which were the priority places at the moment.

[BBC Announcer] And did the soldiers that you saw at the (Barclay) Training Center at the Military Headquarters in Monrovia look like they had stomach for more fighting against the rebels?

[Blunt] They looked worried, but everybody here looks worried. There were lots of recruits and there seem to be some confusion about whether they should go in, or whether they weren't actually counted in the main muster. They were all pressing round the gate trying to get in. A lot of people milling about. No, I mean they looked like soldiers, what can one say. [end recording]

Rebels Surround Airport

*AB0406204090 Paris AFP in French 2010 GMT
4 Jun 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 4 Jun (AFP)—Monrovia's Robertsfield International Airport, situated about 50 km from the Liberian capital, is completely surrounded by the rebels of Charles Taylor who, however, is allowing civil vehicles free passage without disturbing the passengers, it was learned from reliable sources in Abidjan. These sources point out that French reporters on Saturday approached to within 5 km of the airport with a group of rebels who seemed to be solidly holding the outskirts of the airport.

(In Monrovia, three airlines—KLM, Sabena, and British Airways—which have hitherto maintained their flights,

have just suspended them because of the presence of rebels around the airport, sources close to these companies point out.)

Government Controls Ports of Entry

*AB0506062490 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2210 GMT 4 Jun 90*

[Text] The Ministry of Information has reported that the Government of Liberia is in full control of all ports of entry in the country, including the Roberts International Airport in Margibi County. The ministry said the James Spriggs Payne Airfield and other parking stations in the country are under the control of the Liberian Government. The government says while it is true that airlines have closed down their offices in the country, business people are free to go about their normal business. The LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY quotes the Transport Ministry as saying that the Civil Aviation Agency has the sole authority to cancel any flight in the country.

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